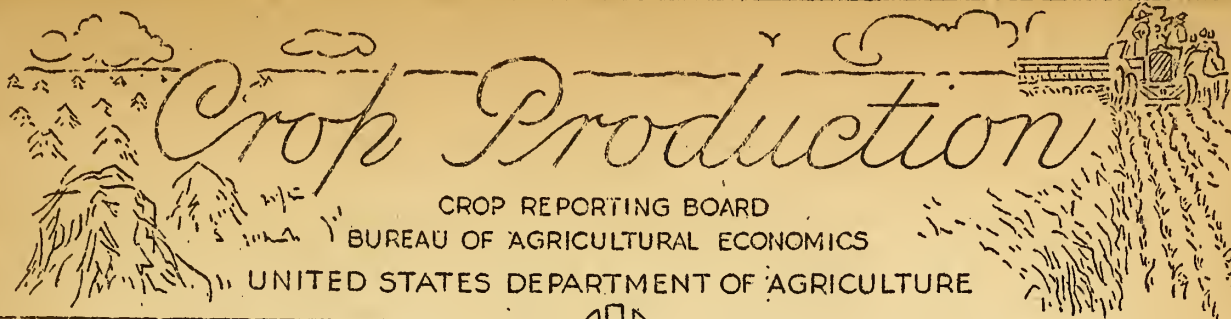


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Release: November 10, 1949



3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949 1/	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	31.4	42.7	39.1	2,787,628	3,650,548	3,357,618
Wheat, all....."	16.6	17.9	14.9	991,950	1,288,406	1,126,226
Winter....."	17.0	18.7	16.1	726,553	990,093	894,874
All spring...."	15.4	15.7	11.7	265,397	298,303	231,352
Durum....."	14.5	14.0	11.1	36,256	44,742	38,996
Other spring."	15.5	16.0	11.8	229,141	253,566	192,356
Oats....."	32.1	37.1	32.5	1,234,082	1,491,752	1,321,075
Barley....."	24.0	26.3	23.4	304,741	317,037	234,025
Rye....."	12.1	12.6	11.9	35,109	26,388	18,831
Buckwheat....."	16.7	18.8	18.8	7,075	6,324	5,240
Flaxseed....."	9.2	11.1	8.8	30,102	52,533	41,153
Rice....."	46.6	46.6	48.8	62,944	81,170	87,491
Sorghum grain.."	16.0	18.0	21.9	102,398	131,644	131,784
Cotton.....bale	2/254.0	2/313.1	2/287.6	11,306	14,868	15,524
Hay, all.....ton	1.34	1.36	1.35	99,539	99,846	99,119
Hay, wild....."	.89	.86	.82	11,855	12,843	12,339
Hay, alfalfa..."	2.18	2.27	2.26	32,217	34,083	37,725
Hay, clover and timothy 3/...."	1.36	1.33	1.27	29,575	29,309	25,678
Hay, lespedeza."	1.06	1.14	1.22	6,152	7,627	8,107
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/ 919	2/1,087	2/1,132	16,855	20,833	21,007
Peas, dry field "	2/1,231	3/1,227	2/904	5,620	3,584	3,418
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.7	21.4	22.2	148,381	220,201	215,222
Cowpeas for peas"	5.4	6.4	6.2	----	----	----
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	692	706	725	1,845,718	2,338,470	1,845,705
Potatoes.....bu.	145.5	212.4	203.8	393,403	445,850	386,832
Sweetpotatoes.."	89.7	96.9	99.9	63,623	49,806	52,284
Tobacco.....lb.	1,033	1,275	1,233	1,718,375	1,981,739	2,004,358

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 4/ Picked and threshed.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1949
(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average	1948	Prelim-inary	Average	1948	Prelim-inary
	1938-47		1949 1/	1938-47		1949 1/
Sorgo sirup.....gal.	60.1	69.3	65.9	11,173	7,625	6,195
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....ton	19.9	20.5	22.9	5,952	6,847	7,920
Sugarcane sirup.....gal.	171	170	166	20,756	13,790	11,955
Sugar beets.....ton	12.7	13.6	14.1	10,145	9,422	10,064
Broomcorn....."	2/ 307	2/ 312	2/ 351	42	30	43
Hops.....lb.	1,238	1,252	1,342	44,146	49,319	49,511
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 73	3/ 70	3/ 81	---	---	---
Apples, com'l crop.....bu.	---	---	---	4/ 111,114	4/ 38,407	133,388
Peaches....."	---	---	---	4/ 68,947	4/ 65,352	75,114
Pears....."	---	---	---	4/ 30,832	4/ 26,334	36,001
Grapes.....ton	---	---	---	4/ 2,736	4/ 3,044	2,856
Cherries (12 States)...."	---	---	---	4/ 172	4/ 214	230
Apricots (3 States)...."	---	---	---	4/ 227	4/ 247	216
Cranberries (5 States).bbl.	---	---	---	665	968	835
Pecans.....lb.	---	---	---	110,620	177,667	130,215

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47			1938-47		
	Million pounds			Millions		
September.....	9,102	9,124	9,390	3,004	3,516	3,576
October.....	8,656	8,748	9,004	2,784	3,497	3,749
Jan.-Oct. Incl....	99,096	99,265	101,406	43,052	47,704	47,886

- 1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.
 2/ Pounds.
 3/ Condition November 1.
 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1949
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested	For		1949
	Average	1948	harvest,	Percent of
	1938-47		1949	1948
Corn all.....	88,617	85,439	85,780	100.4
Wheat, all.....	59,854	71,904	75,481	105.0
Winter.....	42,500	52,859	55,687	105.4
All spring.....	17,353	19,045	19,794	103.9
Durum.....	2,565	3,187	3,528	110.7
Other spring.....	14,788	15,858	16,266	102.6
Oats.....	38,347	40,191	40,619	101.0
Barley.....	12,720	12,046	10,019	83.2
Rye.....	2,874	2,097	1,586	75.6
Buckwheat.....	426	337	278	82.5
Flaxseed.....	3,248	4,757	4,694	99.1
Rice.....	1,357	1,743	1,794	102.9
Sorghum grain.....	6,292	7,298	6,020	82.5
Cotton.....	21,396	22,768	25,907	113.8
Hay, all.....	73,966	73,616	73,360	99.7
Hay, wild.....	13,291	14,947	15,031	100.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,731	15,014	16,719	111.4
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,607	21,995	20,290	92.2
Hay, lespedeza.....	5,823	6,669	6,636	99.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,839	1,917	1,855	96.8
Peas, dry field.....	442	292	378	129.5
Soybeans for beans.....	8,025	10,311	9,686	93.9
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,459	1,115	1,110	99.6
Peanuts 3/.....	2,718	3,311	2,546	76.9
Potatoes.....	2,730	2,099	1,898	90.4
Sweetpotatoes.....	711	514	524	101.9
Tobacco.....	1,654	1,555	1,626	104.6
Sorgo for sirup.....	186	110	94	85.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	299	334	346	103.8
Sugarcane for sirup.....	121	81	72	88.9
Sugar beets.....	796	694	716	103.2
Broomcorn.....	271	190	245	129.3
Hops.....	36	40	37	92.7

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes.
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

B. T. Hetcher

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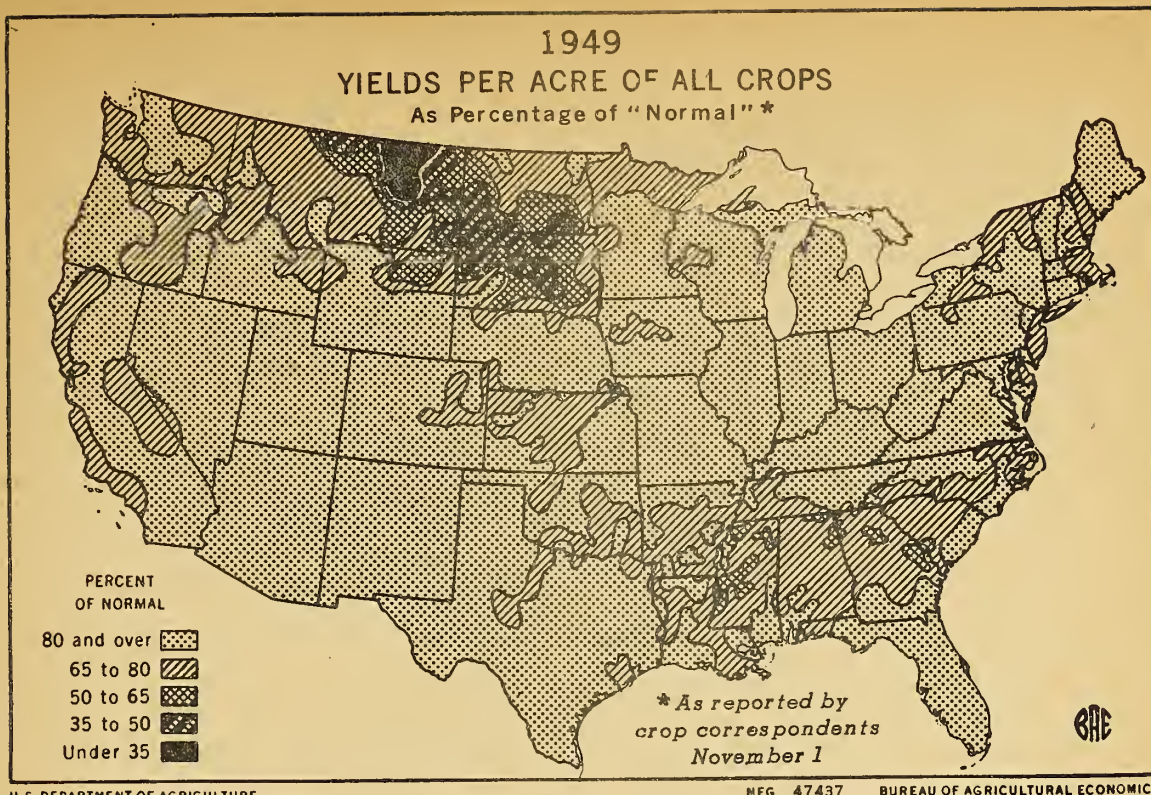
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1949

An unusually fine fall for maturing and harvesting crops has helped materially in the rapid progress of harvesting the Nation's second-largest outturn of crops. This is true despite the October 10th windstorm in the northwestern Corn Belt, which caused a salvage problem in cornfields; the frequent rains in South Central areas, which retarded cotton picking; and the hurricane damage to rice in Texas. The prolonged growing season improved yields of most late-growing crops, lengthened the grazing season and extended utilization of gardens and vegetable crops.

Fall seedings of grains, cover crops and new meadows prospered under virtually ideal conditions for seeding, germination and growth in most of the area east of the Rocky Mountains. Wheat seeding is well advanced generally, being completed in practically all areas except those which usually seed in November or later.

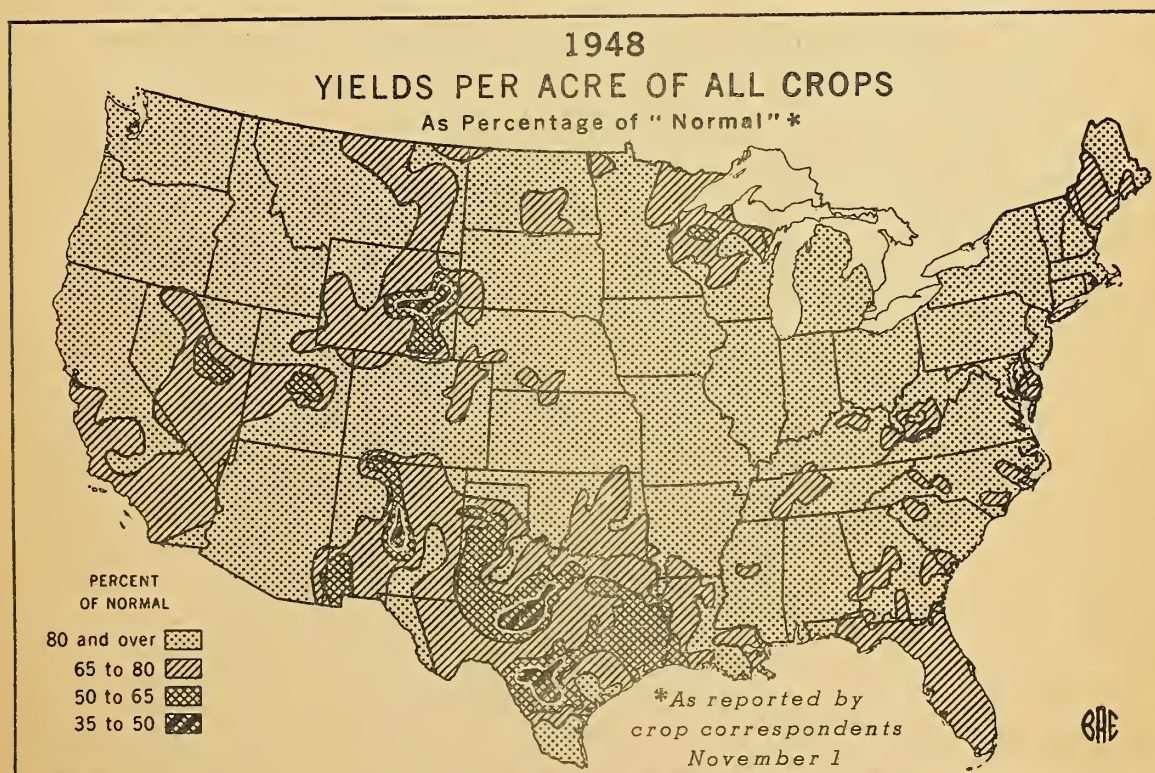
Corn production is now estimated at 3,358 million bushels. This is 119 million bushels less than on October 1, with most of the reduction based on poorer harvesting returns than expected in the Corn Belt. Rice remains a record crop, despite reduction in prospects since October 1. Prospects for pecans and grapes also declined in October. Virtually no changes were recorded for tobacco, pears and broomcorn. Improvement during October raised dry beans to the record crop level. Improvement in yield and production is also shown in estimates for cotton, sorghum grain, soybeans, buckwheat, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, apples and cranberries. The net result is that the aggregate volume for all 1949 crop production declined to 130 percent of the 1923-32 base, one point lower than on October 1. This index is second only to the 137 percent in 1948.

Yields per acre for most commodities are above average, with sorghum grain, dry beans and soybeans highest of record. Among important crops yielding below average, however, are wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed and dry peas. Yields are better than last season for rice, sorghum grain, dry beans, soybeans, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane, sugar beets, broomcorn and hops. The composite yield index, based on



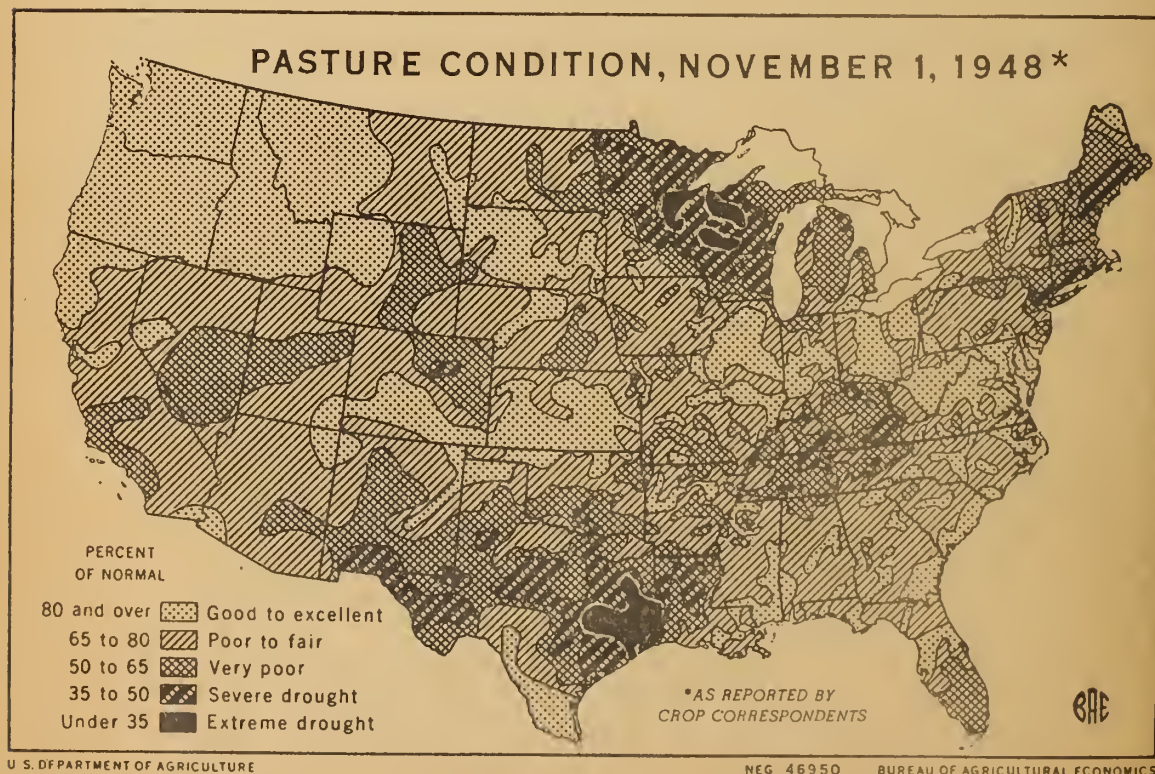
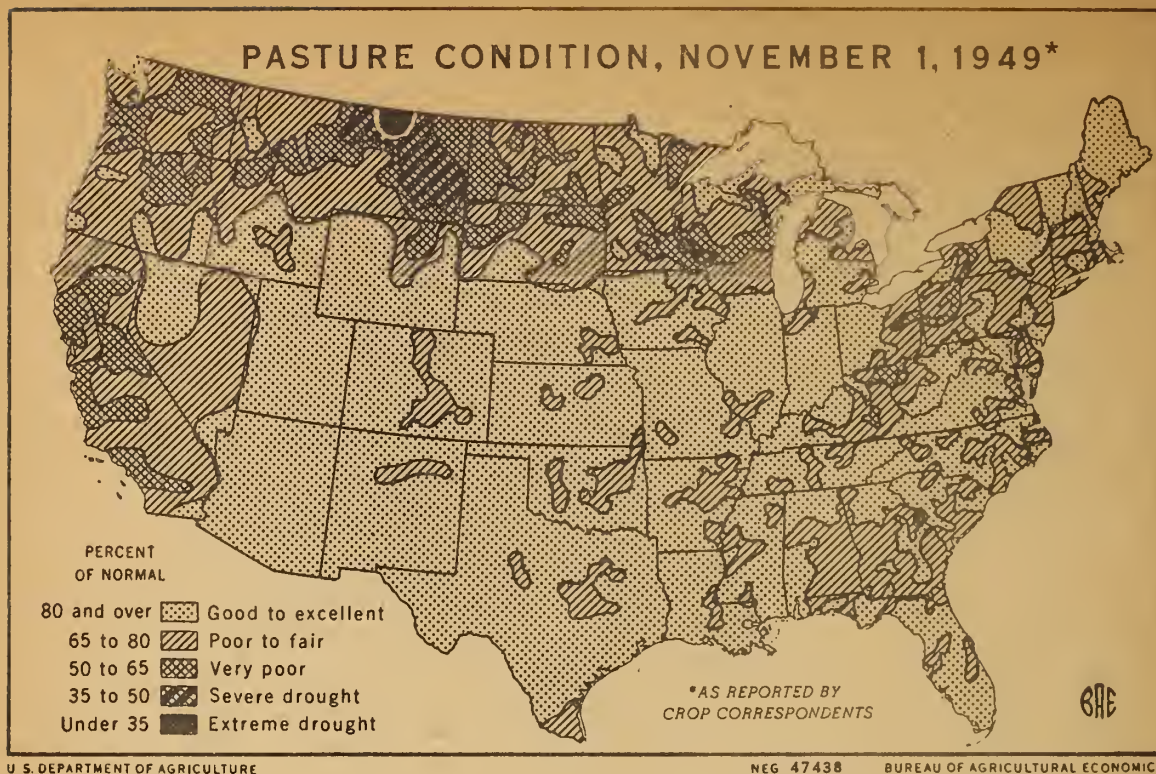
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1949

November 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

28 crops, is 141 percent of the 1923-32 base, second only to the 151 percent in 1948. The "all-crops" yield, as reported by crop correspondents about November 1 each year, is above average for the country as a whole. It is below average only in the Western region, though at average in the North and South Atlantic regions. As shown on the accompanying map, poorest yields are in the Montana-Dakotas area. Though there are other poor to fair sections, mostly in the Cotton Belt, for the country as a whole the general level of yields is good.

Weather was warmer than usual in most of the area east of the Rockies throughout October. Rainfall was excessive in Indiana, Illinois and the lower Mississippi Valley, above normal in the northern Great Plains, but light until the end of the month in the Northeast. Most western areas remained dry, particularly in California. In most areas soil moisture supplies were adequate for growing vegetation and to maintain good tilth in soils. Killing frosts did not occur in most sections until near the end of the month, the chief exception being in western States where frosts were frequent during October. Frost extended southward over nearly all of California during October 18-21, but with only light damage to tender vegetables and flowers. By the end of the month freezing temperatures were recorded in most of the country, except a narrow Pacific coast strip, along the southern border and the Gulf, in southeastern States and middle Atlantic coastal sections. Most crops had matured by the time frosts came; in fact, frosts were welcomed in corn and potato growing areas, where they were needed to stop further growth and aid in curing crops. Snow in northern Rocky Mountain areas hindered harvest of potatoes and sugarbeets to a slight extent and forced movement of livestock from high ranges. Heavy rains in the lower Mississippi Valley retarded cotton picking and lowered quality of the fiber. But on the whole, October weather was favorable for harvesting, for seeding fall grains and for other seasonal operations, meanwhile maintaining good pastures and growth of new seedlings.

Seeding of fall grains is well advanced in most sections. The season was particularly favorable in virtually all Great Plains areas for seeding, germination and growth of wheat. Much volunteer wheat was left for pasture and some may be good enough for harvest next spring. Wheat pastures are furnishing abundant grazing from Nebraska to Texas. In Mountain States, seeding is virtually completed. Growers who seeded in dry soils had their faith justified by October rains, for the most part, but in northern Mountain areas the short subsoil moisture supply does not justify optimism over survival of seedlings through the winter. The situation in Idaho is probably most uncertain in this area. In Oregon, dry fields retarded progress and much of the acreage was sown "in the dust." Conditions were more favorable in Washington and most of the planned acreage has been seeded. In California, where little wheat is ordinarily seeded prior to December, growers are waiting for fall rains before preparing land and seeding. In the northeastern quarter of the country, wheat growers waited for the fly-free date, by which time soybeans, corn, and bean crops had been harvested to make the fields available for wheat seeding. Progress of seedings has been excellent over this entire area. In the southeastern quarter, progress of seeding all fall grains is well advanced, though in much of this area wheat is ordinarily seeded after November 1.

The corn crop was well advanced throughout the 1949 season and was ready for picking and cribbing earlier than usual. Virtually all of the crop was mature when killing frosts occurred; in fact, the frosts about October 25-27 were beneficial in hastening drying of the ears. Windstorms about October 10 affected cornfields severely in Iowa and adjacent parts of Illinois and Minnesota, and to a less extent in Wisconsin, South Dakota and Nebraska. The wind accentuated corn borer damage, creating a severe salvage problem because of ears on the ground. Improvement occurred outside the Corn Belt, but yields fell below expectations in most of the Corn Belt, especially in the stern area, so that the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

November 1, 1949

current production estimate is down to 3,358 million bushels, still second largest of record. Rice in Texas was also damaged in early October by a tropical storm and unfavorable weather for salvaging during the month, resulting in a decrease of about 2 million bushels in the record crop. The month was favorable for maturing late plantings of sorghum and for buckwheat; the negligible harvesting losses helped to improve outturns also. Production of 8 grains, including wheat, oats, barley and rye already harvested, with corn, sorghum, rice and buckwheat, totals nearly 161 million tons, exceeded only in 1946 and 1948. The 36½ million tons of food grains has been exceeded in each of the past 3 seasons, but the 124½ million tons of feed grains is second only to the 1948 tonnage, barely exceeding that of 1946.

Cotton picking made good progress in most areas, but rains retarded work in the Mississippi Valley and in Texas much of October. Prospects improved slightly during October for the Cotton Belt as a whole. Soybean harvest began early and progressed rapidly under virtually ideal conditions, reducing harvesting losses and contributing largely to the increased estimate. With the prolonged growing season and favorable harvesting conditions, yields of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, peanuts, dry beans and sugar beets improved during October. Tobacco estimates remained unchanged, though moderate declines in flue-cured and burley types were offset by increases in others. Production of sugarcane for sugar is relatively large, but sirup production from sugarcane and sorgo will be much below average.

The favorable weather and ample feed available were reflected in heavy production of milk and eggs during October. Total milk production was second-highest of record for October, which may be attributed largely to full utilization of grazing, together with liberal supplemental feeding. Production per milk cow on November 1 was highest of record for the date. Farm flocks produced at a record rate of lay in all parts of the country. The result was a record outturn of eggs for October, 35 percent above average. Farm laying flocks numbered 6 percent above average for October; total potential layers were 2 percent below average though more than a year ago.

Hay and roughage supplies are about average for the country as a whole, according to reports by farmers on the total supply as of November 1. These reports bring together not only supplies of such items as hay, silage and fodder, for which estimates are prepared, but also feed provided by grazing of pastures, meadows and fields, crop residues, such as grain, bean and clover straw, beet tops and pulp, and the like. Supplies may be inadequate in parts of the Northeast, though fall pastures have provided grazing later than usual and late cuts of hay have been possible. Also in dry parts of North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, shortage of grazing and roughage has resulted in reduction of livestock and in shipment of hay; supplies are somewhat short in Pacific Coast States. Pastures were furnishing much more feed than usual on November 1, as indicated by the reported condition of 81 percent, 11 points better than a year ago and 8 points above average. Pastures were reported poorest in the dry areas of the West, but fair to very good in most other portions of the country. Range pastures showed improvement due to late rains. Fall and early winter grazing is very good in the central and southern Great Plains and the Southwest, but feed is short in most northern portions and in Pacific States. Cattle are in good to very good conditions, with but few thin cattle in dry areas, where movement was earlier than usual. Wheat pastures are furnishing abundant feed in Great Plains areas.

Forecasts for the 1949 production of red clover, alfalfa, and Sudan-grass seed made during October, total 184.2 million pounds of clean seed. This quantity is 15 percent more than in 1948 and about 1 percent more than the 1943-47 average. The forecast was for a record alfalfa-seed crop of 89.2 million pounds of clean

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1949

November 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

seed, compared with only 50.4 million pounds last year and the 5-year average of 68.1 million pounds. The 1949 red-clover seed crop of 65.9 million and the Sudan-grass seed crop of 29.1 million pounds compare with 88.2 and 22.1 million pounds, respectively, in 1948 and the 5-year average of 82.6 and 32.4 million pounds. The total production of all (23) legume and grass seeds, except lespedeza, for which production forecasts are made annually, is forecast at 534.3 million pounds of clean seed. This quantity is 16 percent larger than the 1948 production of 459.5 million pounds, but 6 percent smaller than the 1943-47 average of nearly 569 million pounds.

Total deciduous fruit production is estimated at almost 10 million tons -- 16 percent more than last year and only 5 percent less than the record outturn in 1946. Considerable quantities of fruit will not be marketed because growers considered prices unfavorable and not enough to cover cost of harvesting and marketing. The following crops are larger than last year by the percentages shown: apples 51, peaches 15, pears 36, cherries 7, plums 37, and prunes 5 percent. Only the following are smaller than last year: grapes 6 and apricots 13 percent. The grapefruit crop is forecast at 78 percent of last season and 71 percent of average. Oranges are indicated 4 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. Lemons are forecast at a fifth above last year, but about a tenth below average. Pecan prospects declined almost a tenth during October, and other tree nuts declined slightly. Total production of tree nuts is now slightly less than last year, but a third above average.

Fresh vegetables for fall markets will be less abundant than a year ago, but 7 percent more than average. Record fall crops of cauliflower and green peppers were produced. The celery crop is slightly above last year and average. Cabbage is about an average crop, but 7 percent less than last fall. The lettuce supply, though above average, is much less than last year, while there are a fifth less carrots than last year and less than average. Production of most other fall crops is less than a year ago. Aggregate production of 25 vegetables for fresh market (including asparagus for processing and cabbage for kraut) for the entire year 1949 is expected to total 8.2 million tons, 5 percent less than in 1948, but 7 percent more than average. Yields were lower than in 1948, but acreage in vegetables was about the same.

The 1949 production of 9 truck crops for commercial processing is estimated at 4.8 million tons. This is about 7 percent less than the 1948 harvest, but 2 percent more than average. The total harvested acreage of these crops was approximately 1.7 million acres, about 9 percent more than the 1948 harvested acreage and nearly 10 percent above average. Processing asparagus and kraut cabbage are not included in these estimates.

CORN: The 1949 corn crop is now estimated at 3,358 million bushels, a decline of 119 million bushels or 3.4 percent from last month. This is 8 percent below last year's record high of 3,651 million bushels but 20 percent above average. The indicated United States yield per acre of 39.1 bushels, although 1.4 bushels below last month is still the second highest of record, exceeded only by last year's record yield of 42.7 bushels per acre. As harvesting progressed during October, the actual effects of earlier dry weather, extensive corn borer infestation, and October storm damage, were reflected in farmers' reports of lower yields than previously anticipated.

Present estimates, as usual, include corn for all purposes--grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing. Corn for grain is currently estimated at 3,080 million bushels, compared with 3,365 million bushels for grain in 1948. The 1949 grain production is expected to be the second largest of record, being exceeded only by last year's record production.

A severe windstorm on October 10 hit mainly in the northwestern part of the Corn Belt, centering in the area comprising northern Iowa and southern Minnesota. This storm resulted in an excessive amount of broken stalks and dropped ears in areas affected. Many stalks already weakened by heavier than usual corn borer infestation were especially susceptible. The blown-down corn greatly complicated machine picking. In view of the unusually heavy dropping of ears,

strenuous effort are being made to save corn on the ground either by hand gleaning or by livestock, in the areas most seriously affected by the storm.

This year's crop matured several weeks earlier than usual and weather conditions have been generally favorable for harvesting operations in nearly all parts of the country. Practically all of the entire acreage matured before frost occurred. October frosts were actually beneficial in many areas in hastening the curing of corn for cribbing.

Yield prospects declined four bushels per acre in both Iowa and Illinois during October. Dry weather and corn borer infestation weakened stalks and ear shanks so that they were more susceptible than usual to wind damage. The moisture content of corn in both States is unusually low for this date. In Ohio, weather conditions were generally favorable in October for the maturing of corn although yield prospects declined one bushel from a month earlier. Prospects declined three bushels per acre in Indiana where some difficulties are being encountered in picking because of wind broken and extra brittle stalks that prevent pickers from doing a good job. Prospects in Wisconsin are even more favorable than a month ago with a record yield of 50 bushels per acres indicated. Harvesting is well over half completed. Record yields are also indicated in Michigan where prospects are better than a month earlier. Prospects declined in Minnesota with much corn still on the ground as a result of the strong winds in early October. In Missouri, where October weather was favorable for harvesting operations, yield prospects are unchanged from October 1. A further decline in yield indication occurred in North Dakota. The present yield of 19.5 bushels per acre is the smallest for that State since 1939. Prospects also declined in South Dakota. In Nebraska, corn borer damage is also heavier than usual. Yield prospects declined two bushels per acre during the month. Prospects continue very good in Kansas with no change indicated since October 1.

In the Northeastern States, yield prospects are unchanged from last month. Warm and dry weather during October was particularly favorable for harvesting operations. Most of the crop escaped frost damage. Silo filling is practically completed.

In the South Atlantic States as a group indicated yields are higher than a month earlier. All States, except Maryland, either show increases or are unchanged from October 1. Record yields are expected in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. Japanese beetle damage was minimized by effective spraying. Harvesting is progressing faster than usual, with nearly half of the crop having been harvested by October 29 in North Carolina.

In the South Central States yield prospects are about the same as a month ago. Increases in Louisiana and Texas were practically offset by declines in Kentucky, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. The remaining States in this group were unchanged from October 1. In Kentucky and Tennessee, corn developed poorly in areas where flooding during the summer resulted in heavy grass and weed growth which prevented proper cultivation. Harvesting operation, although delayed in some areas because of the priority given cotton and peanuts, is at least as far advanced as usual for this date.

In the Western States, prospects are practically unchanged from a month ago. Irrigated corn is yielding well. A record yield is expected in Colorado, the leading corn producing State in this group.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1949

November 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: The 1949 buckwheat crop, estimated at 5,240,000 bushels, is the smallest of record for the United States. This compares with 6,324,000 bushels produced in 1948 and the 10-year average of 7,075,000 bushels. With a favorable spring planting season for other crops, buckwheat was planted on the smallest acreage ever recorded.

Weather conditions have been generally favorable for the crop in the leading buckwheat producing States and a yield of 18.8 bushels per acre is indicated. This is the same as the 1948 yield, but is more than two bushels higher than the 10-year average yield of 16.7 bushels per acre. This yield has been exceeded only twice since records began in 1866.

Production prospects improved during the past month in Maine, New York, Ohio, and Michigan. Lower yields are indicated for North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maryland, and West Virginia. In Pennsylvania, some fields produced poorly because of lodging or deer damage, but yield prospects remained unchanged from a month ago.

RICE: With the bulk of the rice crop harvested in all areas except Texas a record production of 87,491,000 bushels is almost assured. This is about two million bushels below the forecast last month, due to tropical storm damage to the crop in Texas; however, production is still 6 million bushels above the 1948 harvest and 25 million bushels greater than the 10-year production. On a record acreage this year the indicated yield of 48.8 bushels per acre exceeds both the 1948 and average yields by over 2 bushels.

Prospects now point to a crop of 65.5 million bushels for the Southern rice area, compared with 66.3 million bushels harvested last year and the 10-year average of 50.3 million bushels. In Arkansas, rains during most of October retarded operations and some unharvested rice has been damaged. However, most of this acreage is expected to be harvested even though harvesting losses may be greater than usual. In Louisiana, some damage occurred to rice due to the tropical storm in early October and the following excessive rains caused further damage, especially to late rice. However, much of the early rice that was harvested prior to the rains yielded well. In Texas, the tropical storm of early October and subsequent heavy rainfall caused considerable damage to rice and also greatly delayed harvesting operations. Although the current forecast of production for Texas is 2 million bushels below the estimates a month ago, the full extent of the damage cannot be determined until harvest operations for the remaining acreage have been completed.

In California, rice matured the earliest of record and harvest is reported to be about 90 percent complete. High yields were obtained from early planted rice, but yields from late plantings were somewhat below earlier expectations. The quality is generally good.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is estimated at 131.8 million bushels. This is 1 percent above the October 1 estimate, about equal to the 131.6 million bushels harvested in 1948, but 29 percent greater than the average of 102.4 million bushels. Most of the indicated increase in production during October occurred in Kansas and Nebraska, where late frost permitted some late planted fields to reach maturity. Weather conditions during September and most of October were favorable for maturing the crop and harvesting

of grain made fair progress before the frosts and freezes which occurred late in October. In Texas harvest of the commercial crop in the High Plains was being delayed because of excessive moisture in the grain but harvest was nearly completed in other areas. In Kansas harvest of sorghums for grain was under way by October 1 in the western areas, but was being delayed in some localities due to high moisture content in grain. In Oklahoma, the sorghum grain crop was late but nearly all of the crop intended for grain reached maturity before frosts in late October. Some early planted crops have been harvested, but most farmers were delaying harvest until after frost.

BROOMCORN: The November 1 estimate of broomcorn (brush) is 43,000 tons, 46 percent larger than last year's small crop of 29,500 tons, and 3 percent larger than the 1938-47 average of 41,920 tons.

Weather during October was ideal for harvesting the broomcorn crop and by the end of the month pulling was mostly completed. "Seeding" and baling operations were progressing rapidly throughout all late districts. Although some of this year's brush in western producing areas is rather coarse, most of the brush is of good quality, as there was very little damage from rain, and the bulk of the western crop went into ricks in good condition. The supply of harvest labor was ample during the harvesting season. Shipments of brush from producing areas during October were fairly heavy.

SOYBEANS: Harvesting of the second largest soybean crop of record is nearly completed. A production of 215 million bushels is indicated as of November 1. This is an increase of about 2 percent over a month ago, but is still 2 percent less than the 220 million bushel crop of last year. The 1938-47 average production is only 148 million bushels.

The season has been exceptionally favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop. In many States the excellent fall weather has resulted in better yields than were expected earlier. Most of the crop has been combined in the Midwest with very small harvesting losses. The U.S. yield of 22.2 bushels per acre as indicated on November 1 is the highest of record -- almost a bushel above the high yield of last year and 3.5 bushels per acre above the 10-year average.

In the heavy producing North Central area yield prospects improved over a month ago due largely to increased yields in Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa. Ohio yields are now reported at 2 bushels per acre above a month ago, with indications of a record of 24 bushels per acre. In Iowa the drought did not cause as much damage as reported earlier. The November 1 yield of 22.5 bushels per acre is only a half bushel less than the large yield of last year. Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri showed no change from a month ago. In Indiana most of the soybeans were combined by the last week of September. The weather in that State during October was too damp for good soybean combining and on November 1 some beans still remained to be harvested. The Illinois harvest started early and progressed rapidly during October. By the end of the month combining was practically completed except for some acreage in the southern third of the State.

Improved yields were reported also in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central areas. In the South Atlantic States, the two heavy producing States, Virginia and North Carolina, each reported a half bushel increase over a month ago. The season was very favorable in Virginia and a record yield is indicated. In the South Central area the crop is turning out better than expected especially in Arkansas, where the November 1 yield of 19.5 bushels per acre equals the record set in 1948.

COWPEAS: A yield of 6.2 bushels per acre is indicated for the 1949 cowpea crop. This is slightly below the 6.4 bushels harvested last year, but well above the 10-year average of 5.4 bushels per acre. Growing and harvesting conditions this season have been very favorable for cowpeas except in scattered areas where excessive rains prevented a good set of pods. Drought also caused some damage in a few localities. By November 1 harvesting was practically completed in all producing States. Yield prospects decreased from a month ago in Illinois, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but these declines were more than offset by increased yields in Kansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

PEANUTS: A crop of 1,846 million pounds of peanuts picked or threshed this year is indicated from the November 1 appraisal of the crop. This is about two percent larger than the October 1 estimate, but it is 21 percent less than the record production of 2,338 million pounds in 1948. The higher estimate for November 1, compared with a month ago, is the result of larger yields estimated for Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas. The Georgia estimate was lowered about one percent and Oklahoma was unchanged.

In the Virginia-Carolina area October was unusually favorable and practically all of the crop had been dug by the end of the month with loss of nuts in digging much less than usual. Some picking began during the last week of October. Production in this area is placed at 454 million pounds, compared with 588 million in 1948.

Weather was favorable for curing and picking in the Southeastern area. Harvest is ahead of usual and by November 1 about three-fourths of the crop had been picked. Estimated outturn of 954 million pounds for this area compares with 1,282 million pounds from the 1948 crop.

In the Southwestern area the growing season was favorable, but October rains interfered with harvesting and caused some damage to nuts and vines for hay after digging. Picking is well advanced. Production in that area is indicated at 437 million pounds compared with 468 million pounds in 1948.

DRY BEANS: The 1949 crop of dry beans in the United States is estimated at 21.0 million bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned basis). This record crop of unusually good quality beans is slightly larger than the 1948 crop of 20.8 million bags. The 10-year average production is 16.9 million bags. Yield per acre prospects improved during October as a result of ideal growing and harvesting weather. Higher yields than a month ago are expected in the important bean producing States of New York, Michigan, and Colorado.

The Great Lakes or Northeastern region, which produces mainly pea (Navy) and Red Kidney beans, is expected to have a record crop of 7.6 million bags, somewhat larger than 1948. In New York and Michigan the harvesting season was near ideal with October precipitation light and temperatures above normal. Harvesting was nearly completed by the end of the month.

In the Great Northern bean area, yields are unchanged from a month ago in Idaho, Nebraska, and Montana. The Wyoming crop is expected to be somewhat less than indicated on October 1 because frost and disease reduced the quantity and quality of the crop below earlier prospects.

The 1949 bean crop in the Five States in the Great Northern area is 5.4 million bags, 7 percent less than in 1948.

The 1949 crop in the Southwestern Pinto bean region of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah is above a month ago and now is indicated to be 3.2 million bags, well above last year's crop and the 10-year average.

In California, standard Limas are yielding better than expected a month ago while baby Limas show no change. Total Lima production for 1949 is about 2.6 million bags, about 10 percent more than the 2.3 million bags produced in 1948 and about half a million bags more than the 10-year average. The California crop of "field beans" (other than Limas) is estimated to be 2.3 million bags. This is slightly less than indicated last month and is only three-fourths as large as in 1948.

TOBACCO: The November 1 estimate of tobacco production, 2,004 million pounds, is the same as a month ago. Moderate declines in flue-cured and burley were offset by increases in other classes. The total for 1949 exceeds the 1948 crop by about one percent and is the third largest crop of record.

The flue-cured crop is indicated at 1,128 million pounds, compared with last year's 1,090 million pounds. The average per acre yield for all flue-cured types is somewhat lower than last year because of poor growing conditions in the type 11 area of Virginia and North Carolina. Record yields were obtained for flue-cured types 13 and 14. Marketing of these types has been completed. Type 12 markets are also practically finished for the season. The principal markets in the type 11 area are still operating, but a high percentage of the crop has been sold.

Burley tobacco production is estimated at 590 million pounds, slightly less than the October 1 forecast. A smaller indicated outturn in Kentucky was partly offset by larger crops estimated for Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. The indicated burley crop is about two percent smaller than last year when production was 603 million pounds. It is about four percent less than the 1946 crop of 614 million pounds which was the largest crop ever grown. October weather was mostly satisfactory for curing. Stripping has made good progress.

The November 1 production prospects for dark tobaccos improved somewhat during the month. Production of dark fire-cured now estimated at 68.1 million pounds is below last year's crop of 73.2 million pounds. Average per acre yields are about the same as last year, the reduction being accounted for by reduced acreage. An increase over last year is shown for dark air-cured tobacco. The November 1 estimate places production at 36.3 million pounds, compared with 34.3 million in 1948.

Total production of cigar tobaccos is estimated at 140.4 million pounds, about 4 percent below last year's total. Fillers are placed at 65.1 million compared with 70.4 million in 1948. Binders at 59.4 million pounds are only moderately below last year's 61.0 million pounds. Wrappers at 15.8 million pounds show an increase of 9 percent over 1948 and, if realized, will establish a new high record.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1949

November 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1949 commercial apple crop is placed at 133,388,000 bushels -- $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the short 1948 crop of 88,407,000 bushels and one-fifth above the average production of 111,114,000 bushels. In comparison with last year, production was 5 percent greater in the South Atlantic States, about one-fourth larger in the Western States, three-fourths greater in the North Atlantic States, and more than double the short 1948 crop in the Central States. Harvest was completed in most areas by mid-October and in all commercial areas by November 1. Wastage will be large in the North Atlantic, Central, and Western States. Windstorms, rapid ripening, and low prices have prevented a complete harvest in many areas.

In the North Atlantic States, production of 41.9 million bushels is one-third above average. New York with 20.1 million and Pennsylvania with 9.7 million bushels have the largest crops since 1939. Although the Northeast suffered from a summer and fall drought, it apparently had little effect on sizing of apples, and all States in this area show larger crops than indicated early in the season. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Staymans cracked badly and harvest of this variety is much below earlier expectations. In New England the McIntosh crop is particularly large, although all varieties show increases over last year.

All of the South Atlantic States (Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N.Car.) report below average crops. Spring frost reduced the set of apples and harvest was disappointing. Size was not as good for most varieties as had been expected and the quality was also below expectations due to scab and stem cracking of Staymans. A large percentage of the crop has been sold to processors. The area total of 14.0 million bushels is only about four-fifths of average.

The Central States' crop of 28.4 million bushels is the largest production since 1939 and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times average. Michigan, with 11.7 million bushels, has a larger production than any year in the past 15 years. A large quantity of apples was not harvested in Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois, and in some commercial areas in the other Central States. A rather large tonnage of apples was left on the ground due to windstorms, high October temperatures, and low prices. Apples in these Central States have colored well and, in general, sizes are good. All States report large crops.

The Western States, with 49.1 million bushels, have a crop about one-fourth larger than last year and one-tenth above average. The crop turned out a little better than indicated a month ago in California, Oregon, and Colorado. It is above average in all States except Idaho, Utah, and Montana. A larger-than-usual proportion of the crop was not harvested in most commercial areas in the Western States due to low prices.

PEARS: The total pear crop is estimated at 36.0 million bushels -- nearly two-fifths above the short 1948 crop and about one-sixth above average. Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States totaled 21.8 million bushels -- nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the production of last year and about one-fourth above average. The crop was very large in all three States (Wash., Ore., and Calif.), and wastage was much higher than usual due to low prices.

The total for Pacific Coast fall and winter pears is placed at 7.3 million bushels -- about one-fifth above last year and one-fifth above average. Prices have been low and large quantities have been left on the trees or sorted out at the packing house.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1949
CROP REPORTING BOARD

For States other than Pacific Coast States, pear production totals 6.9 million bushels -- about 1 1/3 times last year and about nine-tenths of average. Michigan and New York with 1.2 million bushels each are 4 and 3 times the short 1948 crop for the respective States.

GRAPES: The United States grape crop is nearly 2.9 million tons -- 6 percent below last year, but 4 percent above the 1938-47 average.

Harvest of the California crop was about completed in October, with tonnage below earlier expectations for all three classes. The California totals and comparisons with last year are as follows: All grapes, 2,680,000 tons -- down 6 percent from last year; wine grapes, 578,000 tons -- down 7 percent; table grapes, 547,000 tons -- down 3 percent; and raisin grapes, 1,555,000 tons -- down 5 percent.

The Washington crop of 20,500 tons is 15 percent below last year. The light crop this season was due largely to the frost damage to vines last winter.

For the Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) harvest was completed in most areas by mid-October, with production totaling 112,600 tons -- 6 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. Sugar content is reported above last year.

CITRUS: United States early and midseason oranges are forecast at 50.6 million boxes -- 7 percent more than the 1948-49 crop. Florida expects a record production of 33 million boxes. California navels and miscellaneous oranges are forecast at 15.7 million boxes -- 32 percent above last season but 17 percent less than the 1947-48 crop. Texas expects a total orange crop of only 1.4 million boxes compared with 3.4 million last season and 5.2 million in 1947-48. Arizona oranges are forecast at a record 1.2 million boxes. Louisiana has prospects for 310,000 boxes of oranges -- about the same as in the two previous seasons. Florida has prospects for a record-large Valencia crop of 28 million boxes. (California new-crop Valencias will be forecast in December). Florida tangerines are expected to be 4.4 million boxes, the same as last season.

Grapefruit prospects improved during October and the U. S. crop (exclusive of California summer grapefruit) is now forecast at 34.8 million boxes -- 21 percent less than last season and 42 percent less than in 1947-48. By States, the crops are forecast at 25 million boxes for Florida, 5.4 million for Texas, and 3.5 million for Arizona. California new-crop lemons are indicated to be 12 million boxes -- 22 percent above last season but 7 percent below 1947-48.

October weather was favorable in all citrus producing areas of the country. In Florida, October was warm with frequent rains and citrus made favorable growth. Movement of Florida fruit continued to run well below that of last year, both for oranges and grapefruit. Picking of tangerines has just started. Texas prospects improved during October and this season's small crops of fruit are expected to be of good size and quality. Harvest of Texas citrus has started. Arizona prospects are excellent this year. Grapefruit harvest in Arizona has started but picking of oranges is not expected to start until after mid-November. In California, navel and miscellaneous oranges in the central and northern areas are earlier than usual and harvest should start by mid-November. Sizes are expected to be satisfactory. Southern California navels are a later crop and harvest usually does not start until late in December. About a million boxes of old-crop Valencias were still on the trees on November 1. Much of this fruit was very small in size. Lemon supplies from the old crop have been short in recent weeks and the new crop will not be ready for harvest in volume for several weeks.

PECANS: The 1949 pecan crop is estimated at 130 million pounds -- about one-fifth above average but less than three-fourths of the record-large 1948 crop. Insect and disease damage became more apparent as the season advanced, and growers were better able to appraise the set of nuts which varies greatly between trees in many areas. The production estimate is down 11 million pounds since October 1, with all States except Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina reporting a decline. A smaller production than last year is reported for each State except Oklahoma and North Carolina. The Oklahoma crop is more than double the short 1948 crop but only two-thirds of the record-large 1947 production. Improved varieties are estimated 47.4 million pounds in comparison with 76.6 last year and 47.1 the 10-year average. Wild or seedling pecans are estimated 82.8 million pounds this year, 101.1 million last year, and the 10-year average is 63.5 million pounds.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California figs matured relatively early and harvest was completed by November 1. All figs are reported at 73 percent of a full crop compared with 75 a year ago and 81 percent the 10-year average. Condition of the olive crop on November 1, reported at 43 percent, compares with 68 percent a year ago and 55 percent for the 10-year average. Harvest for canning, and other similar type of processing, started early and is nearly completed in most districts. Harvest of olives for oil had not begun on November 1.

CRANBERRIES: The 1949 cranberry crop is now estimated at 835,000 barrels, 14 percent below the record-large crop of last season, but 26 percent above the 1938-47 average.

The Massachusetts crop is estimated at 530,000 barrels, 12 percent smaller than in 1948, but 21 percent above average. Weather during October was favorable for the completion of the cranberry harvest. Frost damage was negligible. Berries colored well. Size is about average and a little larger than last year. Quality is reported as below average and growers expect more shrinkage than usual.

Production in New Jersey is estimated at 61,000 barrels, 12 percent smaller than last season and 21 percent below average. Growing conditions during October were favorable for the development of cranberries, particularly the later varieties, such as Howes and McFarlands. Harvest was practically completed by November 1.

The Wisconsin crop is estimated at 190,000 barrels, one-fifth smaller than the record-large crop of 1948, but nearly three-fourths larger than the 10-year average. Berries developed excellent size during October and are above average quality.

In Washington and Oregon, the cranberry crop is turning out somewhat smaller than reported on October 1. With harvest nearing completion on November 1, production in those two States is now indicated to be 54,000 barrels, slightly smaller than last season's production, but one-third above average.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS California almonds are estimated at a record-large crop of 41,000 tons, slightly lower than reported on October 1, but one-fifth above last year's production and nearly double the 10-year average.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is a record-large crop of 80,500 tons, 13 percent larger than last year's production and one-fourth above average. In California, estimated production is placed at 73,000 tons, the same as on October 1, about one-fifth larger than in 1948 and one-fourth above average

High temperatures during September injured walnuts in some localities and particularly such early varieties as Paynes, but indications are that there was no material loss in tonnage. In Oregon, the crop is turning out somewhat smaller than reported a month ago. Production is now estimated at 7,500 tons, one-fifth below the record-large crop of 1948 but one-fourth above average. The quality of the crop is much better than last year and the color of meats is generally good, but the crop is running heavily to small sizes.

The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is now estimated at 11,240 tons. The 1949 production in these States is record-large, three-fourths more than that of last season, and double the 10-year average. Harvest was practically completed in late October.

POTATOES: Potato harvest is nearing completion and a nearly average crop has been produced. The crop of 386,832,000 bushels is only 2 percent smaller than average despite 30 percent less acreage. The yield per acre, 204 bushels, is the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 212 bushels in 1948. Indicated production is 13 percent smaller than the 1948 crop of 445,850,000 bushels. Compared with the October estimate, the production now estimated is up almost 8 million bushels with the late producing areas in the eastern, central and western States contributing to the increase.

For the 29 late States, the production of 299,176,000 bushels is 13 percent smaller than last year's crop and 2 percent below average. Production is above average in both the East and the West, but considerably below average in the central States. The crop is smaller than the 1948 production in all parts of the country with the sharpest reduction in the West where the Idaho crop was reduced by an unusually short growing season.

In the East, record or near record yields are being harvested in all late States except New York. In most areas affected by the midsummer drought, a late growing season enabled tubers to size properly. However, on Long Island, New York, most of the crop is marketed during the summer and yields were reduced sharply by dry weather. The indicated Maine yield of 435 bushels exceeds the previous record yield for that State by 55 bushels. In New England, October weather was favorable and harvest is about complete with only negligible loss from frost or freeze. In upstate New York, many growers used artificial methods for killing vines and most of the commercial acreage had been harvested. In Pennsylvania, the growing season was terminated by late October frosts and harvest should be completed early in the second half of November. Quality of the Pennsylvania crop was reduced by the irregular growing season.

In the central States, harvest is practically complete without freeze damage. Yields are excellent except in South Dakota and a few local areas where the crop was reduced by dry weather.

The crop in the West is larger than estimated prior to digging even though yields in Wyoming and Nebraska were disappointing. Harvest of the Montana crop was completed by November 1. Irrigated acreage in that State yielded satisfactorily but yields of non-irrigated potatoes were reduced by dry weather. In Idaho, harvest was about complete by November 1. In spite of continued freezing temperatures at night, no acreage abandonment is

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 1, 1949

expected in that State and frost damage to tubers is thought to be light. In Colorado, the San Luis Valley crop turned out much better than expected as tubers continued to add tonnage right up to the end of September. Quality of potatoes in the San Luis Valley and the Western Slope is good, but in northern Colorado there is an unusual amount of scab. In central Oregon, the October 18-20 freeze caused some damage to tubers. In the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California, frost hit some of the late producing areas the third week of October.

Production of 27,156,000 bushels indicated for the 8 intermediate States is 16 percent below average and 25 percent below the 1948 crop. Except in New Jersey, where the crop was reduced by dry weather, yields were generally satisfactory.

For the early States, indicated production of 60,500,000 bushels is 8 percent smaller than the 1948 crop but 7 percent above average.

SWEETPOTATOES: As digging of sweetpotatoes nears completion, harvest reports indicate that the crop is slightly larger than the production estimated from preharvest indications. Most of this increase is in New Jersey where adequate moisture during the last two months and only limited frost before October 28 allowed sweetpotatoes to attain near-normal size even though the crop was retarded seriously by the midsummer drought. For the United States, the indicated production of 52,284,000 bushels is one percent larger than the October estimate, but 18 percent below average. Production of the 1948 crop was placed at 49,806,000 bushels.

In New Jersey, recent weather has been very favorable for harvest and practically all of the crop should be out of the ground by November 10. Yields from the small acreage in the North Central States are generally in line with earlier expectations. However, in Missouri, yields were lower than expected prior to digging.

The yield now indicated for each of the South Atlantic States, except Delaware and Georgia, is unchanged from October estimates. The Georgia crop is being harvested under excellent conditions and yields are a little higher than previously estimated. Harvest of the "farm" and commercial acreage in North Carolina was practically completed during October. Digging of the Florida crop has been active since the cold snap of the past week.

For Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the yield now indicated is from 2 to 8 bushels higher than the respective October 1 estimates. However, there is a small decline in total production for South Central States because the yields for Alabama and Louisiana are down 3 bushels from the October estimates. In Tennessee, the growing season was generally wet and the number of over-sized sweetpotatoes is larger than usual. Growers in Alabama made good progress with harvest during October and most of the crop has been dug. In the principal sweetpotato areas of south central Arkansas, yields are particularly good. Harvest of the Louisiana crop was delayed by excessive rain in October and some rotting occurred prior to digging. Movements of the Louisiana crop by truck is at about the same rate as the 1948 crop, but rail shipments through October are only about one-fourth the rail movement prior to November 1, 1948. In the heavy producing areas of east Texas, excessive rain in October delayed harvest and lowered quality.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1949 sugar beet crop is now estimated at 10,064,000 tons on the basis of yield prospects reported as of November 1. This is about two percent above the October forecast and compares with 9,422,000 tons harvested

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

November 1, 1949

last year and the 10-year average of 10,145,000 tons. Yields per acre are now expected to average 14.1 tons, compared with 13.6 tons last year and the 10-year average of 12.7 tons.

Sufficient water supplies in the irrigation areas and adequate rainfall elsewhere, combined with the necessary sunshine, resulted in a near ideal sugar beet growing season this year. Yields per acre are equal to or above average in all areas and sucrose content is higher than last year.

Sugar beet harvest has progressed rapidly with ample labor available and increased use of mechanical equipment. With the exception of some delay caused by snow and rain in Montana, Colorado and a few other areas, excellent harvesting weather has prevailed and harvest is now nearing completion in all States.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production prospects for the continental sugarcane crop for sugar and seed remained unchanged during October, and the crop is still indicated at 7,920,000 tons. This compares with last year's crop of 6,847,000 tons and the 10-year average of 5,952,000 tons.

Harvest in Louisiana got under way the latter part of October, but the season is late due to rainy weather. Sucrose content was reported low at the beginning of harvest, but it improved with cooler, drier weather. The crop still faces the hazard of freeze damage as the grinding season still has 50 to 60 days to run.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP: November 1 conditions indicate a production of 6,195,000 gallons of sorgo sirup this year, compared with 7,625,000 gallons produced last year and the 10-year average production of 11,173,000 gallons. Sugarcane sirup is forecast at 11,955,000 gallons, compared with 13,790,000 gallons produced in 1948 and the 10-year average of 20,756,000 gallons. The sharp reduction in production from last year and from average for both of these sirup crops is primarily the result of record low acreages for sirup purposes.

PASTURES: On November 1 the condition of farm pastures averaged 81 percent of normal, much better than at that time last year, and the third highest condition for the date in sixteen years of record. The only recent years in which late-fall pasture feed for livestock was more plentiful than this year were 1942 and 1945. Temperatures during October averaged somewhat above normal in most parts of the country and rainfall was also adequate over a wide area. This favorable weather favored further development of green feed in many sections of the country. Improvement was particularly noticeable in the Northeast where pastures continued the substantial improvement started in September. Other areas of very good pasture included the Middle Atlantic Coast States, the central and eastern Corn Belt, central and southern Great Plains, and the Rocky Mountain States extending south from Wyoming and east from Nevada. Pasture and range feed continued short in the Northern Plains and in the Pacific Coast States. Dry weather in some South Atlantic States caused a reduction in pasture condition during October. Favorable weather promoted rapid development of fall sown grains, and livestock in the Central and Southern Plains States were getting good pasturage from this source. The comparatively open weather in October also favored full utilization of meadow aftermath, stubble and stalk fields.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1949

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In the northeastern part of the country, pastures continued to develop rapidly during October under favorable moisture and temperature conditions. In this area November 1 pastures were much better than a year ago and with the exception of Delaware and Rhode Island, were several percentage points better than average. Pasture condition in the central and eastern Great Lake area was somewhat better on November 1 than a year ago due in part to the lateness of killing frosts. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan pasture feed was considerably better than average. In Wisconsin, pastures were much better than last year, but well below the average level of the previous ten years.

In Minnesota, pasture feed continued short in some southern and central counties, but rain in other areas brought about an improvement in overall pasture conditions. In Iowa, pastures were furnishing more late fall feed for livestock than at this time a year ago, but somewhat less than average. On November 1, Nebraska pastures were reported at the highest level for the date in records going back to 1934 -- winter wheat pastures were particularly good. In Missouri, pasture feed was also the best for November 1 since 1934 and in Kansas pastures were much better than average and a year ago. Winter wheat was supplying good feed in western Kansas, and more cattle and sheep were reported moving onto wheat pastures.

Throughout the South the condition of pastures on November 1 was much better than either last year or average. A new high record condition based on information dating back to 1934 was reported for November 1 in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The condition reported for Alabama on November 1 has been equalled once but never exceeded. West Virginia was the only State in a broad group extending from Maryland south to Florida and southwest to Texas, where the reported November 1 condition was lower than a year earlier. Pastures in central and southern areas of Alabama and Georgia deteriorated rather sharply during October due to dry weather but the average condition for each State was still well above the 10-year average for the date. Fall sown grains have made excellent progress in Texas and Oklahoma and are furnishing considerable feed.

Much needed precipitation fell over Montana and the Dakotas in October with the result that pastures and ranges on November 1 showed some improvement over a month earlier. Weather in these States was favorable to fairly extensive utilization of stubble and stalk fields, particularly the corn fields harvested by mechanical pickers in South Dakota where earlier wind storms had broken off many ears. The reported condition for Montana was 27 percentage points below the 10-year, November 1 average and the lowest since 1936, a year of extreme drought. Idaho pastures improved slightly during October, but were still not furnishing enough feed for livestock so that considerable supplemental feeding was necessary. Ranges and pastures in the three West Coast States continued very short and dry (see pasture map page 6). The November 1 pasture condition reported for Washington was the lowest of record except for 1938 when it was equalled. With the exception of 1942 the reported November 1 condition in Oregon was the lowest since 1936 and in California it was the lowest since 1934 when records were begun. In most of the central and southern Rocky Mountain and Inter-Mountain States the supply of well cured grass was ample and fall and early winter grazing was very good. In this group of States, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah reported better than average November 1 pastures.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms in October totaled 9.0 billion pounds, the second highest for the month on record. Milking herds responded well to mild fall weather, full utilization of late pasture feed and crop residues, together with liberal supplemental feeding from ample grain supplies on farms. The October milk output exceeded that of a year ago by 3 percent the same margin as in September. The amount of milk used in principal manufactured dairy products in October totaled several percent more than in the same month a year ago. October milk production, however, was low relative to the number of the Nation's potential milk consumers. The amount of milk per capita in October averaged 1.94 pounds per day, the third smallest for the month in 20 years of record.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on November 1 averaged 14.54 pounds, exceeding last year's previous high for the date by about 5 percent. The seasonal decline from October 1 to November 1 was about normal, as milk production per cow approached the low point usually reached about the first of December. However, in some States contraseasonal increases resulted from especially favorable conditions.

In the North Atlantic region production per cow, stimulated by a late comeback of pastures and a record level of concentrate feeding, did not show the usual drop from October 1 and on November 1 was 13 percent above a year ago and 22 percent above the 10-year average for the date. In every one of the States in the North Atlantic region milk production per cow this year was the highest reported for November 1 in records covering a quarter century. Production per cow in many of the Great Lake, Corn Belt, and Central Great Plains States was likewise the highest for November 1 on record. As compared with a year ago, milk production per cow in the Central and Southern regions was up from 3 to 6 percent. Only in the Western region, where weather conditions were less favorable and some of the principal dairy States had poor fall pastures, was milk production per cow lower than on November 1, 1948.

The percentage of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported in production on November 1 -- 68.6 percent -- was the same as a year ago and close to the average for the date in the 1938-47 period. Regionally, the proportion of cows milked was not far from average with the Atlantic Coast, East North Central, and Southern regions slightly below average, and the West North Central and Western regions somewhat above. In New York, the percentage of milk cows freshening in October was record high for the month, and in Michigan the highest since 1940.

In 19 of the 27 States for which monthly estimates are available, milk production on farms in October was higher than for the same month a year ago. New high totals for the month were established in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, and California. Milk production per cow was at an exceptionally high level in nearly all of the States. However, in a number of the Midwest and Western States total milk production in October was below the 10-year average because of reduced numbers of milk cows on farms. These States included Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. In the leading milk producing State -- Wisconsin -- production in October totaled more than 1 billion pounds. In Minnesota, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois, milk production on farms in October this year fell in the 400 to 500 million pound range. Monthly milk production estimates for Kentucky appear for the first time in this report.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/									
State:	Oct.:	Oct.:	Sept.:	Oct.:	State	Oct.:	Oct.:	Sept.:	Oct.:
average:	1948	1949	1949	1949	average:	1948	1949	1949	1949
:1938-47:	:	:	:	:	:1938-47:	:	:	:	:
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	80	85	91	90	Ky.	172	177	223	191
Pa.	393	435	481	469	Tenn.	165	178	211	176
Ohio	393	433	479	456	Ala.	104	105	119	109
Ind.	284	289	316	294	Miss.	101	109	113	102
Ill.	408	397	419	400	Okla.	180	151	171	156
Mich.	407	412	468	448	Tex.	331	298	306	294
Wis.	949	983	1,143	1,024	Mont.	53	46	48	44
Minn.	519	470	513	477	Idaho	99	95	95	92
Iowa	472	422	442	429	Utah	47	48	49	50
Mo.	303	338	392	348	Wash.	156	157	164	157
N. Dak.	134	112	131	113	Oreg.	104	95	108	102
Kans.	213	190	196	187	Calif.	405	440	466	463
Va.	144	178	200	185	Other				
N. Car.	118	132	136	130	States	1,875	1,926	1,857	1,968
S. Car.	47	47	53	50	U. S.	8,656	8,748	9,390	9,004

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: A record rate of lay and the largest October egg production of all time is reported. Farm flocks laid 3,749,000,000 eggs in October -- 7 percent more than in October last year and 35 percent above the 1938-47 average. With generally favorable weather in all parts of the country, egg production was at record levels in all areas except the South Central. It was above that of last year in all areas, increases ranging from 2 percent in the South Central to 14 percent in the North Atlantic States. Total egg production during the first 10 months of this year was 47,886,000,000 -- about the same as last year, but 11 percent above average.

Production per layer in October was 10.8 eggs, a record high number for the month, compared with 10.3 last year and an average of 8.4 eggs. The rate was at record levels in all areas of the country. The average United States rate of lay during the first 10 months of this year was 145 eggs, compared with 143 last year and the average of 131 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 348,033,000 layers in October -- 2 percent more than in October last year and 6 percent above the average. All areas of the country had more layers in October this year than last, except the West North Central and South Central States which had about the same number. Numbers of layers increased about 11 percent from October 1 to November 1, the same as last year, compared with an average of 10 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 479,309,000 -- 3 percent more than a year ago, but 2 percent below average. Numbers were larger than a year ago in all areas of the country. Increases from a year ago were 8 percent in the West, 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and South Central States. The seasonal decrease in potential layers from October 1 to November 1 was 7 percent, the same as last year, but slightly more than the average of 6 percent.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 1, 1949

There were 112,533,000 pullets not of laying age on November 1 -- 4 percent more than a year ago, but 23 percent less than average. All areas of the country had larger holdings than a year ago, except the North Atlantic and East North Central States, where decreases were 1 and 3 percent respectively. Increases from a year ago ranged from 1 percent in the South Atlantic to 11 percent in the West. Pullets not of laying age decreased about 40 percent from October 1 to November 1 this year compared with 39 percent last year and an average decrease of 30 percent. On November 1 about 77 percent of the potential layers were in the laying flock, the same as a year ago, compared with a 10-year average of 70 percent. This indicates a trend toward earlier hatching and earlier movement of pullets into the laying flock.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL

LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Thousands

	1938-47 (Av.)	1948	1949
46,998	69,548	94,446	32,020
52,816	72,696	99,690	32,740
57,283	74,124	100,662	33,850
69,469	31,875	344,356	
66,297	32,863	357,102	
65,798	35,059	366,776	

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Thousands

	1938-47 (Av.)	1948	1949
17,923	28,726	48,641	12,804
14,334	21,038	33,596	11,082
14,132	20,443	36,158	11,157
26,749	11,415	146,258	
20,850	7,700	108,600	
22,082	8,561	112,533	

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/

Thousands

	1938-47 (Av.)	1948	1949
64,921	98,274	143,087	44,824
67,150	93,734	133,286	43,822
71,415	94,567	136,820	45,007
96,218	43,290	490,614	
87,147	40,563	465,702	
87,880	43,620	479,309	

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Number

	1938-47 (Av.)	1948	1949
32.7	25.3	21.8	20.9
41.5	33.3	29.8	24.6
44.6	35.8	32.1	27.0
19.0	29.6	24.1	
23.2	36.5	31.2	
23.8	39.2	33.6	

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 51.4 cents a dozen, compared with last year's price of 54.7 cents. Egg prices dropped 1.1 cents a dozen during the month ending October 15. Egg markets were weak during October as supplies of fresh stocks were unusually heavy and fully off-set the abnormally light storage reserves. At the close of the month, demand was broadening and a steadier market prevailed.

Chicken prices on October 15 averaged 23.2 cents per pound liveweight, compared with 29.9 cents a year ago. This seasonal decline of 1.2 cents a pound during the month compares with the average seasonal decline of 0.2 cents. Markets were

somewhat irregular during October. Young stock generally was steady with an upward price trend. In contrast these declined during the month.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 33.8 cents a pound liveweight compared with last year's record October price of 42.6 cents. Markets were fairly steady on dressed turkeys. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. In general, the price trend was moderately upward on smaller sizes, while larger sizes declined. Supplies and offerings were liberal. About 400,000 pounds were sold to the United States Department of Agriculture under the support program during October, at prices ranging from 35 to 48 cents for November delivery.

The cost of the farm poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$3.40 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.68 a year ago. The egg-feed price relationship was more favorable than a year ago. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships, however, were much less favorable than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary	
	1938-47		1949	1938-47		1949	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	39.7	34.0	43.0	529	340	430	
N.H.	42.0	37.0	45.0	562	407	495	
Vt.	38.8	44.0	46.0	2,488	2,388	2,484	
Mass.	42.1	41.0	42.0	1,705	1,435	1,428	
R.I.	38.8	37.0	38.0	325	259	266	
Conn.	41.7	40.0	41.0	2,031	1,800	1,845	
N.Y.	35.8	40.0	41.0	24,063	27,120	27,511	
N.J.	39.4	50.0	42.0	7,412	9,650	7,602	
Pa.	40.6	46.5	46.5	54,239	65,379	64,728	
Ohio	46.9	58.5	58.0	160,589	215,924	207,640	
Ind.	46.3	60.0	54.0	196,245	279,780	249,264	
Ill.	48.3	61.0	57.0	398,442	549,793	513,741	
Mich.	34.0	39.0	48.0	55,653	67,119	84,240	
Wis.	41.3	44.5	50.0	101,106	113,252	129,800	
Minn.	40.6	52.5	45.0	203,090	272,055	254,205	
Iowa	50.1	61.0	49.0	507,760	666,730	540,911	
Mo.	30.2	45.5	41.0	128,558	201,110	177,612	
N.Dak.	21.2	36.0	19.5	24,157	29,380	22,035	
S.Dak.	22.8	36.0	20.5	79,028	131,472	81,610	
Nebr.	23.5	36.0	33.0	180,307	252,468	243,012	
Kans.	21.0	33.5	28.0	61,169	81,304	69,328	
Del.	28.4	31.0	30.0	3,976	4,309	4,200	
Md.	34.7	39.0	38.0	16,382	19,032	17,974	
Va.	29.0	43.0	45.0	36,520	50,525	51,840	
W.Va.	32.8	44.0	44.0	11,772	13,068	11,748	
N.C.	23.0	31.0	34.0	53,124	69,006	73,406	
S.C.	16.0	20.0	23.0	25,235	28,360	32,614	
Ga.	12.2	15.5	18.0	45,255	49,182	57,690	
Fla.	10.6	10.0	13.0	7,612	6,910	8,983	
Ky.	29.1	41.0	37.0	70,856	100,040	84,878	
Tenn.	25.8	33.0	32.0	63,487	74,415	68,544	
Ala.	14.0	21.5	21.0	43,596	58,824	56,889	
Miss.	16.1	24.0	23.0	43,506	53,544	49,266	
Ark.	17.7	26.5	25.0	31,979	33,019	28,350	
La.	15.6	18.5	22.5	20,296	17,057	18,045	
Okla.	17.4	25.0	32.0	28,382	32,125	28,270	
Tex.	16.1	16.5	22.0	67,694	44,698	54,824	
Mont.	16.4	19.0	8.0	2,991	3,731	1,752	
Idaho	44.0	45.0	42.0	1,698	1,260	1,344	
Wyo.	14.2	18.0	17.5	1,521	1,008	1,172	
Colo.	16.6	24.0	25.0	13,902	14,304	17,875	
N.Mex.	14.0	14.0	16.0	2,474	1,890	2,096	
Ariz.	10.5	12.0	12.0	354	408	420	
Utah	29.9	27.0	39.0	726	621	975	
Nev.	31.4	27.0	33.0	87	54	66	
Wash.	43.0	53.0	54.0	1,034	848	918	
Oreg.	34.0	35.0	37.0	1,565	1,050	1,147	
Calif.	32.2	33.0	33.0	2,342	2,145	2,145	
U.S.	31.4	42.7	39.1	2,787,628	3,650,548	3,357,618	

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47		1949	1938-47		1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	1/ 27.0	32.0	32.0	1/ 47	32	32
Iowa	21.5	19.5	22.0	65	20	22
Mo.	19.0	24.0	22.0	1,080	648	748
N.Dak.	1/ 14.3	16.0	13.0	1/ 66	96	65
S.Dak.	11.0	15.5	12.0	1,220	310	240
Nebr.	15.7	23.0	24.5	2,268	1,679	1,470
Kans.	14.8	22.0	21.5	19,300	26,576	23,112
N.C.	---	22.0	25.0	---	462	425
Ala.	1/ 18.6	23.5	21.5	1/ 394	1,269	1,161
Ark.	14.8	22.0	21.0	136	352	252
La.	15.8	17.5	19.5	20	18	20
Okl.	11.7	16.0	15.0	8,471	9,680	8,070
Tex.	16.8	16.5	22.0	58,596	76,434	78,518
Colo.	12.6	18.0	17.0	2,205	3,096	3,281
N.Mex.	12.5	14.0	29.0	2,663	3,738	8,062
Ariz.	34.3	40.0	40.0	1,331	3,000	3,000
Calif.	36.0	36.5	38.0	4,732	4,234	3,306
U.S.	16.0	18.0	21.9	102,398	131,644	131,784

1/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47		1949	1938-47		1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	16.2	20.0	20.0	113	140	180
N.Y.	16.9	19.0	20.0	2,210	1,767	1,620
Pa.	18.5	22.0	21.0	2,250	2,332	1,617
Ohio	17.6	19.0	21.0	300	304	252
Ind.	13.8	15.0	16.0	150	30	32
Ill.	15.2	17.0	16.0	96	68	32
Mich.	15.0	13.0	17.0	445	351	255
Wis.	15.0	15.0	16.0	254	240	320
Minn.	13.4	15.0	14.0	462	435	322
N.Dak.	12.8	16.0	12.0	62	48	36
S.Dak.	12.0	16.0	8.0	42	64	32
Md.	19.9	22.0	19.0	106	88	76
Va.	15.8	18.0	17.5	118	126	105
W.Va.	18.4	19.0	19.0	203	133	133
Tenn.	14.4	16.5	17.5	74	198	228
U.S.	16.7	18.8	18.8	7,075	6,324	5,240

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		November 10, 1949
CROP REPORT	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
as of		
November 1, 1949		

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948	1949
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	539	630	550	5,040	1,400	1,400
Kans.	278	360	340	2,410	1,600	1,000
Okla.	322	320	323	12,350	8,300	10,500
Tex.	316	205	380	4,710	2,900	9,500
Colo.	269	325	340	10,910	9,600	11,200
N. Mex.	245	310	355	6,500	5,700	9,400
U. S.	307	312	351	41,920	29,500	43,000

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948	1949
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ark.	49.0	52.5	51.0	12,309	19,740	19,737
La.	39.0	38.0	40.0	21,542	23,522	24,000
Tex.	46.6	45.0	42.0	16,416	23,040	21,714
Calif.	66.8	63.0	76.0	12,677	14,868	22,040
U. S.	46.6	46.6	48.8	62,944	81,170	87,491

PASTURE

Condition November 1				Condition November 1			
State	Average	1948	1949	State	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47				1938-47		
		Percent				Percent	
Maine	74	54	83	W. Va.	72	83	81
N. H.	76	61	82	N. C.	71	78	87
Vt.	78	65	83	S. C.	64	75	80
Mass.	74	61	77	Ga.	66	74	78
R. I.	77	57	73	Fla.	73	73	83
Conn.	72	50	81	Ky.	67	54	80
N. Y.	75	67	79	Tenn.	61	60	84
N. J.	67	58	72	Ala.	66	71	77
Pa.	72	73	77	Miss.	68	75	86
Ohio	72	80	81	Ark.	63	70	83
Ind.	70	76	89	La.	73	61	87
Ill.	77	80	88	Okla.	66	66	85
Mich.	73	62	82	Tex.	69	52	88
Wis.	77	43	67	Mont.	85	83	58
Minn.	72	58	70	Idaho	86	88	79
Iowa	84	72	83	Wyo.	84	69	82
Mo.	69	70	90	Colo.	79	69	85
N. Dak.	72	69	65	N. Mex.	74	64	90
S. Dak.	73	78	71	Ariz.	80	69	85
Nebr.	70	72	88	Utah	79	65	89
Kans.	73	80	86	Nev.	86	80	83
Del.	72	70	64	Wash.	79	92	65
Md.	70	81	82	Oreg.	81	91	71
Pa.	72	81	88	Calif.	77	73	63
				U. S.	73	70	81

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948	1949
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.4	20.5	24.0	16,276	18,614	20,688
Ind.	18.2	21.5	22.5	20,686	31,196	30,038
Ill.	21.2	24.0	26.0	59,831	78,504	80,808
Mich.	16.2	17.5	21.0	1,464	1,138	1,260
Wis.	14.5	13.0	17.0	479	195	340
Minn.	15.0	18.5	17.0	4,452	15,614	12,393
Iowa	19.5	23.0	22.5	25,894	35,443	29,362
Mo.	14.4	20.0	21.0	6,534	15,900	16,695
Kans.	10.6	15.0	14.5	1,471	2,505	3,088
Va.	14.4	16.5	17.5	994	1,749	2,048
N.C.	11.8	13.5	13.5	2,505	3,564	3,618
Ky.	14.5	19.0	18.0	892	2,299	2,448
Tenn.	12.3	20.0	20.0	525	1,340	1,280
Miss.	11.8	18.0	15.5	998	2,394	1,798
Ark.	13.8	19.5	19.5	2,544	5,148	4,953
Other States	12.4	15.4	14.5	2,836	4,598	4,405
U.S.	18.7	21.4	22.2	148,381	220,201	215,222

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948	1949
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,018	900	1,000	76	72	70
New York	971	1,280	1,050	1,248	2,176	1,732
Michigan	832	880	1,130	4,418	4,435	5,752
Minnesota	532	650	650	22	6	6
Total N.E.	857	972	1,102	5,785	6,689	7,560
Nebraska	1,474	1,800	1,600	630	1,494	1,280
Montana	1,256	1,250	1,250	296	362	362
Idaho	1,571	1,760	1,680	1,997	2,570	2,503
Wyoming	1,298	1,400	1,300	1,008	1,330	1,183
Washington	1,082	1,500	1,800	36	75	108
Total N.W.	1,439	1,629	1,531	3,985	5,831	5,436
Colorado	601	720	850	1,873	2,333	2,482
New Mexico	308	280	410	642	440	574
Arizona	491	475	470	66	66	56
Utah	628	410	440	40	53	62
Total S.W.	497	569	693	2,625	2,892	3,174
California:						
Standard Lima	1,274	1,776	1,550	1,177	1,243	1,426
Baby Lima	1,458	1,441	1,450	964	1,081	1,131
Other	1,188	1,389	1,200	2,319	3,097	2,280
Total Calif.	1,263	1,473	1,344	4,460	5,421	4,837
United States	919	1,087	1,132	16,855	20,833	21,007

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre				Production		
	Average		Preliminary		Average		Preliminary
	1938-47	1948	1949	1947	1938-47	1948	1949
	Pounds				Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,168	1,450	1,370	176,183	237,800		183,300
N.C.	1,124	1,175	1,100	305,596	346,625		266,200
Tenn.	760	800	825	6,065	4,000		4,950
Total							
(Va.-N.C. area)	1,131	1,268	1,168	487,844	588,425		454,450
S.C.	601	700	600	17,332	18,200		15,600
Ga.	696	700	680	629,877	818,300		596,360
Fla.	629	775	750	60,450	85,250		63,750
Ala.	668	790	725	281,976	354,710		273,325
Miss.	364	400	390	2,036	6,000		5,460
Total							
(S.E. area)	677	725	692	998,672	1,282,460		954,495
Ark.	363	450	450	7,147	3,600		3,600
La.	336	335	360	3,562	1,005		1,080
Okla.	472	500	520	75,851	153,000		97,240
Tex.	454	400	570	265,706	300,800		326,040
N.Mex.	1/ 1,022	1,020	1,100	1/ 7,706	9,180		8,800
Total							
(S.W. area)	457	434	561	359,202	467,585		436,760
U.S.	692	706	725	1,845,718	2,338,470		1,845,705
1/ Short-time average.							

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Yield per acre		
	Average		Preliminary
	1938-47		1949
	Bushels		
Ind.	6.2	5.5	6.5
Ill.	5.7	7.0	6.0
Mo.	7.0	8.0	9.0
Kans.	7.0	6.5	8.0
Va.	6.4	7.0	7.5
N.C.	4.7	6.0	5.5
S.C.	4.2	5.0	5.0
Ga.	4.5	5.5	5.0
Fla.	8.6	8.0	10.0
Ky.	5.6	6.0	5.0
Tenn.	5.8	7.0	6.5
Ala.	5.4	7.0	5.0
Miss.	5.8	7.5	7.5
Ark.	5.4	6.5	6.5
La.	4.6	5.0	5.5
Okla.	5.8	6.5	7.0
Tex.	7.0	7.5	8.0
U.S.	5.4	6.4	6.2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1949

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948	1949
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	1,545	1,510	1,530	9,423	12,378	13,002
Conn.	1,335	1,317	1,261	22,555	27,120	26,525
N.Y.	1,345	1,300	1,300	1,215	650	650
Pa.	1,433	1,575	1,501	48,934	61,275	57,775
Ohio	1,036	1,432	1,379	24,165	27,200	26,210
Ind.	1,084	1,497	1,398	10,957	14,370	14,400
Wis.	1,465	1,444	1,506	33,653	28,738	28,154
Minn.	1,210	1,250	1,250	738	625	500
Mo.	1,015	1,150	1,150	6,109	5,865	6,210
Kans.	984	1,000	1,025	310	200	205
Md.	765	750	820	31,551	34,950	41,000
Va.	989	1,270	1,156	128,170	143,790	138,352
W.Va.	967	1,375	1,375	2,853	3,988	4,400
N.C.	1,025	1,252	1,188	685,066	756,684	761,575
S.C.	1,035	1,265	1,325	117,124	131,560	145,750
Ga.	978	1,155	1,278	88,358	95,763	116,212
Fla.	808	1,037	1,111	19,045	20,846	24,888
Ky.	1,012	1,329	1,262	368,552	466,853	453,140
Tenn.	1,068	1,396	1,357	119,098	148,275	144,770
Ala.	810	900	1,100	312	360	440
La.	436	800	500	189	240	200
U.S.	1,033	1,275	1,233	1,718,375	1,981,730	2,004,358

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948	1949
		Gallons			Thousand gallons	
Ind.	79	90	88	158	90	88
Ill.	57	55	65	113	55	65
Wis.	69	40	70	70	40	70
Iowa	109	168	158	331	336	316
Mo.	51	66	65	410	330	260
Kans.	43	47	63	72	94	126
Va.	67	90	70	198	180	140
W.Va.	69	77	85	166	154	170
N.C.	68	68	72	801	680	648
S.C.	50	60	46	541	420	276
Ga.	55	60	57	1,017	660	570
Ky.	66	73	77	857	511	462
Tenn.	63	75	70	1,079	675	630
Ala.	60	65	60	1,824	845	600
Miss.	71	85	74	1,683	1,445	888
Ark.	49	64	52	907	704	416
La.	49	43	45	164	86	90
Okla.	38	55	35	177	110	70
Tex.	50	42	62	606	210	310
U.S.	60.1	69.3	65.9	11,173	7,625	6,195

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1938-47	Preliminary 1949	Average 1938-47	Production	
		1948	1949				1948	Preliminary 1949
Thousand pounds								
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	967	1,230	95,809	1,100	107,010	102,300	
North Carolina	11	954	1,190	246,663	1,075	277,270	263,375	
Total Old Belt	11	957	1,201	342,472	1,082	384,280	365,675	
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	1,067	1,285	346,606	1,240	372,650	384,400	
North Carolina	13	1,058	1,260	80,446	1,290	89,460	96,750	
South Carolina	13	1,035	1,265	117,124	1,325	131,560	145,750	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,044	1,263	197,570	1,311	221,020	242,500	
Georgia	14	978	1,155	87,410	1,280	94,710	115,200	
Florida	14	880	1,010	15,620	1,100	16,564	20,240	
Alabama	14	802	900	247	1,100	360	440	
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	961	1,130	103,277	1,249	111,634	135,880	
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,011	1,233	989,925	1,198	1,089,584	1,128,455	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:								
Total Virginia Belt	21	899	1,145	14,588	1,075	12,595	11,180	
Kentucky	22	936	1,150	13,693	1,150	12,650	11,615	
Tennessee	22	995	1,200	32,644	1,250	28,560	26,750	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	977	1,184	46,338	1,218	41,210	38,365	
Kentucky	23	942	1,160	16,144	1,150	15,776	15,180	
Tennessee	23	962	1,150	3,920	1,150	3,450	3,220	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	946	1,158	20,064	1,150	19,226	18,400	
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	922	1,050	347	1,000	210	200	
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	954	1,170	81,337	1,173	73,241	68,145	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:								
3A Light Air Cured								
Ohio	31	984	1,350	13,894	1,350	17,280	18,090	
Indiana	31	1,086	1,500	10,715	1,400	14,250	14,280	
Missouri	31	1,015	1,150	6,109	1,150	5,865	6,210	
Kansas	31	984	1,000	310	1,025	200	205	
Virginia	31	1,312	1,750	15,069	1,675	21,350	21,272	
West Virginia	31	967	1,375	2,853	1,375	3,988	4,400	
North Carolina	31	1,240	1,680	11,351	1,550	17,304	17,050	
Kentucky	31	1,020	1,355	306,774	1,275	410,565	397,800	
Tennessee	31	1,110	1,475	77,866	1,400	112,100	110,600	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,048	1,396	445,005	1,319	602,902	589,907	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	765	750	31,551	820	34,950	41,000	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,024	1,333	476,555	1,269	637,852	730,907	

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

November 1, 1947	Class and type	Type No.	Average 1938-47	Yield per acre 1948	Preliminary 1949	Average 1938-47	Production 1948
				Pounds		Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-cured							
Indiana		35	968	1,200	1,200	243	120
Kentucky		35	1,020	1,200	1,250	16,412	15,240
Tennessee		35	1,016	1,225	1,200	4,667	4,165
Total One Sucker		35	1,018	1,205	1,239	21,321	19,525
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)		36	992	1,160	1,150	15,182	12,412
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt		37	903	945	1,000	2,704	2,835
Total All Dark Air-cured		35-37	999	1,163	1,181	39,207	34,772
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf		41	1,432	1,575	1,500	48,345	60,480
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)		42-44	1,113	1,600	1,450	10,271	9,920
Total Cigar Filler Types		41-44	1,356	1,578	1,494	58,773	70,400
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts		51	1,578	1,700	1,620	158	170
Connecticut		51	1,557	1,600	1,450	12,384	14,720
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf		51	1,557	1,601	1,452	12,542	14,890
Massachusetts		52	1,672	1,740	1,740	8,080	10,092
Connecticut		52	1,576	1,620	1,610	4,219	5,184
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed		52	1,636	1,697	1,694	12,299	15,276
New York		53	1,345	1,300	1,300	1,215	650
Pennsylvania		53	1,552	1,590	1,550	589	795
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed		53	1,409	1,445	1,425	1,804	1,445
Total Southern Wisconsin		54	1,448	1,450	1,500	17,162	11,890
Wisconsin		55	1,482	1,440	1,510	16,491	16,848
Minnesota		55	1,210	1,250	1,250	738	625
Total Northern Wisconsin		55	1,468	1,432	1,500	17,229	17,473
Georgia		56	903	700	850	163	70
Florida		56	943	700	850	411	70
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown		56	932	700	850	574	70
Total Cigar Binder Types		51-56	1,504	1,534	1,531	61,609	61,044
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPERS							
Massachusetts		61	1,006	920	1,000	1,186	2,116
Connecticut		61	949	880	960	5,952	7,216
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown		61	958	889	969	7,138	9,332
Georgia		62	1,013	1,170	1,125	720	1,053
Florida		62	1,045	1,170	1,170	2,922	4,212
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown		62	1,039	1,170	1,161	3,642	5,265
Total Cigar Wrapper Types		61-62	984	973	1,029	10,780	14,597
Total All Cigar Types		41-62	1,376	1,469	1,435	131,162	146,041
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique		72	436	800	500	189	240
United States		All	1,033	1,275	1,233	1,718,375	1,981,730
/ Includes type 45 through 1939.							

Includes type 45 through 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **November 1, 1949**

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Preliminary 1949
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	717	930	949	1,087
New Hampshire	721	838	612	1,056
Vermont	626	799	774	1,089
Massachusetts	2,488	2,864	2,194	3,842
Rhode Island	218	187	143	279
Connecticut	1,256	1,273	824	1,640
New York	14,620	15,045	11,750	20,090
New Jersey	2,655	1,935	1,364	3,124
Pennsylvania	7,598	6,612	4,520	9,680
Total North Atlantic	30,899	30,483	23,130	41,887
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	714	334	382	624
Maryland	1,603	938	928	1,389
Virginia	9,664	5,072	8,240	7,820
West Virginia	3,946	2,820	2,750	3,720
North Carolina	958	768	976	448
Total South Atlantic	16,885	9,932	13,276	14,001
Total Eastern States	47,783	40,415	36,406	55,888
North Central:				
Ohio	3,875	3,038	1,936	5,446
Indiana	1,344	1,489	1,018	1,715
Illinois	3,045	4,187	2,401	4,176
Michigan	6,840	6,400	4,830	11,735
Wisconsin	704	799	642	724
Minnesota	186	272	53	357
Iowa	175	108	131	173
Missouri	1,229	1,630	865	1,548
Nebraska	193	88	102	120
Kansas	626	755	376	808
Total North Central	18,217	18,766	12,354	26,802
South Central:				
Kentucky	269	276	250	433
Tennessee	339	396	273	452
Arkansas	575	756	567	706
Total South Central	1,183	1,428	1,090	1,591
Total Central States	19,400	20,194	13,444	28,393
Western States:				
Montana	258	238	214	170
Idaho	2,092	2,075	1,450	1,743
Colorado	1,524	1,568	1,395	1,628
New Mexico	717	620	750	788
Utah	477	505	450	428
Washington	28,034	33,480	25,760	31,820
Oregon	2,871	2,864	2,668	3,010
California	7,959	11,082	5,870	9,520
Total Western States	43,931	52,432	38,557	49,107
Total 35 States	111,114	113,041	88,407	133,388

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1949

November 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Preliminary 1949
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	50	73	38	67
Conn.	55	48	34	57
N.Y.	945	960	384	1,195
Pa.	379	262	255	385
Ohio	322	229	178	272
Ind.	173	154	142	182
Ill.	388	402	330	410
Mich.	856	650	300	1,200
Mo.	225	216	170	195
Kans.	93	99	135	112
Va.	314	280	252	106
W.Va.	91	46	90	56
N.C.	301	298	209	130
S.C.	136	127	108	70
Ga.	392	385	365	187
Fla.	165	194	214	176
Ky.	168	134	118	104
Tenn.	212	183	86	51
Ala.	317	288	288	194
Miss.	362	350	360	195
Ark.	178	204	236	180
La.	200	207	240	198
Okla.	159	209	142	229
Tex.	393	402	236	484
Idaho	62	70	61	64
Colo.	189	232	155	204
Utah	163	205	140	181
Wash., all	7,227	8,305	5,555	7,300
Bartlett	5,327	6,156	3,780	5,325
Other	1,900	2,149	1,775	1,975
Oreg., all	4,531	5,724	4,825	6,150
Bartlett	1,843	1,975	1,861	2,790
Other	2,688	3,749	2,964	3,360
Calif., all	11,530	14,376	10,668	15,667
Bartlett	10,059	12,334	9,418	13,709
Other	1,471	2,042	1,250	1,958
U.S.	2/ 30,832	35,312	26,334	36,001

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.)

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Preliminary 1949
	T o n s			
N.Y.	53,470	60,000	65,200	48,400
N.J.	2,150	1,900	1,800	2,400
Pa.	15,960	18,100	17,200	14,100
Ohio	15,650	15,400	11,000	15,800
Ind.	2,300	2,400	2,100	2,500
Ill.	3,450	3,200	3,100	3,100
Mich.	32,570	42,500	27,000	34,300
Iowa	2,990	2,600	3,100	3,400
Mo.	4,970	3,800	3,800	3,500
Kans.	2,280	1,900	2,400	2,400
Va.	1,760	1,800	2,300	1,800
W.Va.	1,245	900	1,500	1,500
N.C.	5,190	5,600	5,600	4,500
S.C.	1,130	1,100	1,100	800
Ga.	1,970	2,600	2,900	2,300
Ark.	8,610	12,600	11,100	11,900
Ariz.	990	1,100	800	900
Wash.	14,740	21,400	24,000	20,500
Oreg.	1,730	1,500	1,400	1,400
Calif., all	2,547,600	2,836,000	2,857,000	2,680,000
Wine varieties	565,900	517,000	620,000	578,000
Table varieties	502,600	620,000	592,000	547,000
Raisin varieties	1,479,100	1,699,000	1,645,000	1,555,000
Raisins 2/	261,950	306,000	223,000	----
Not dried	431,300	475,000	753,000	----
U.S.	3/ 2,736,160	3,036,400	3,044,400	2,855,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

		CITRUS FRUIT						
CROP AND STATE		Condition November 11/				Production 1/		
		Average:		Average:				Indicated
		1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1947	1948	1949
		Percent				Thousand boxes		
ORANGES:								
California, all		78	78	71	48,894	45,830	36,910	---
Navels & Misc. 2/		77	77	71	19,068	18,900	11,910	15,700
Valencias		79	78	71	29,826	26,930	25,000	3/
Florida, all		71	72	69	39,940	58,400	58,300	61,000
Early & Midseason	4/71	72	71	71	21,765	31,000	32,000	33,000
Valencias	4/70	71	67	67	18,175	27,400	26,300	28,000
Texas, all		77	63	19	3,618	5,200	3,400	1,400
Early & Midseason 2/		---	63	21	2,163	3,100	2,600	980
Valencias		---	63	15	1,454	2,100	800	420
Arizona, all		74	65	74	838	5/ 780	710	1,240
Navels & Misc. 2/		---	66	74	401	5/ 480	450	630
Valencias		---	64	73	437	300	260	610
Louisiana, all 2/		72	67	71	304	300	300	310
5 States 6/		75	75	69	93,593	110,510	99,620	---
Total Early&Midseason 7/		---	---	---	43,701	53,780	47,260	50,620
Total Valencias		---	---	---	49,892	56,730	52,360	---
TANGERINES:								
Florida		65	63	66	3,530	5/4,000	4,400	4,400
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:								
5 States 6/		---	---	---	97,123	114,510	104,020	---
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all		63	66	55	25,760	5/33,000	30,200	25,000
Seedless	4/64	69	56	56	10,570	5/14,800	14,700	11,000
Other	4/60	64	55	55	15,190	5/18,200	15,500	14,000
Texas, all		69	54	15	18,624	5/23,200	11,300	5,400
Arizona, all		74	66	72	3,326	5/ 3,000	5/1,880	3,500
California, all		77	77	77	2,818	2,430	2,050	---
Desert Valleys	4/79	76	80	80	1,168	960	790	880
Other	4/78	78	75	75	1,650	1,470	1,260	3/
4 States 6/		67	62	42	50,528	61,630	45,430	---
LEMONS:								
California 6/		77	75	69	13,164	12,870	9,800	12,000
LIMES:								
Florida 6/		62	45	76	158	170	200	250

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1949 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes); 1947, Fla. tangerines-600; grapefruit, seedless -2,400; other -1,300; Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit -944; 1948, Arizona grapefruit -40. 6/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb.; in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1949 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes); 1947, Fla. tangerines-600; grapefruit, seedless -2,400; other -1,300; Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit -944; 1948, Arizona grapefruit -40. 6/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb.; in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47		1949	1938-47		1949
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,229	2,450	2,460	279	302	335
S.C.	1,971	3,100	2,322	338	500	378
Ga.	22,308	32,500	15,776	4,070	7,100	3,944
Fla.	2,353	3,011	2,190	1,751	2,464	1,460
Ala.	7,763	17,500	11,024	1,936	3,500	2,756
Miss.	3,210	4,400	4,000	2,936	5,100	4,700
Ark.	647	1,090	740	2,863	4,650	3,390
La.	2,254	4,700	3,001	6,111	14,300	10,639
Okla.	1,315	1,000	2,100	18,755	13,000	27,500
Tex.	3,050	6,800	3,280	23,165	50,200	27,220
U.S.	2/ 47,141	76,551	47,393	2/ 63,480	101,116	82,322

State	All pecans		
	Production		
	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949
	Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,507	2,752	2,795
S.C.	2,309	3,600	2,700
Ga.	26,378	39,600	19,720
Fla.	4,104	5,475	3,650
Ala.	9,699	21,000	13,780
Miss.	6,146	9,500	8,700
Ark.	3,510	5,740	4,130
La.	8,365	19,000	13,640
Okla.	20,070	14,000	29,600
Tex.	26,215	57,000	31,500
U.S.	2/ 110,620	177,667	130,215

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CRANBERRIES

State	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1947	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47	1947	1948	1949
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	437,600	485,000	605,000	530,000
New Jersey	76,800	82,000	69,000	61,000
Wisconsin	110,400	161,000	238,000	190,000
Washington	29,660	48,000	42,400	40,000
Oregon	10,770	14,200	13,300	14,000
5 States	665,230	790,200	967,700	835,000

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Production 1/			
and	Average	1948	Preliminary	
State	1938-47	1948	1949	
				Tons

ALMONDS:

California	21,410	34,000	41,000
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WALNUTS:

California	53,290	62,000	73,000
Oregon	5,990	9,100	7,500

2 States	64,280	71,100	80,500
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FILEBERTS:

Oregon	4,786	5,300	9,800
Washington	782	1,140	1,440

2 States	5,568	6,440	11,240
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Condition November 1 (Percent)

OLIVES:

California	55	68	46
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. - 36 -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

		POTATOES 1/					
GROUP		Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary	
STATE:	1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948	1949	
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:		Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Maine	292	380	435	52,758	73,340	65,685	
New York, L.I.	251	320	220	15,108	18,880	11,440	
New York, Upstate	123	225	220	15,450	19,125	16,500	
Pennsylvania	128	185	180	19,275	19,425	18,540	
3 Eastern	198.1	295.9	294.4	102,591	130,770	112,165	
Michigan	105	150	153	19,054	16,350	16,983	
Wisconsin	88	125	150	13,292	10,875	12,600	
Minnesota	98	155	150	18,648	16,740	14,250	
North Dakota	117	165	160	17,787	20,295	17,440	
South Dakota	78	125	56	2,390	2,500	952	
5 Central	101.4	149.4	149.6	71,172	66,760	62,225	
Nebraska	142	215	155	10,329	11,395	8,060	
Montana	117	160	130	1,884	2,400	1,820	
Idaho	234	290	235	35,048	42,630	32,900	
Wyoming	154	200	170	2,087	2,400	1,870	
Colorado	198	265	265	15,506	20,670	17,755	
Utah	173	195	180	2,579	2,944	2,610	
Nevada	192	200	185	515	300	278	
Washington	222	290	295	8,449	11,600	10,325	
Oregon	227	280	265	9,569	11,480	11,395	
California 1/	312	360	395	11,418	14,400	14,220	
10 Western	208.7	271.6	244.5	97,385	120,219	101,233	
TOTAL 18	160.8	238.6	227.6	271,147	317,749	275,623	
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:							
New Hampshire	160	215	210	1,120	968	861	
Vermont	136	185	185	1,519	1,295	1,184	
Massachusetts	155	215	205	2,997	3,548	2,890	
Rhode Island	200	215	200	1,148	1,462	1,260	
Connecticut	192	225	225	3,315	3,352	3,172	
West Virginia	101	95	105	3,062	2,090	2,100	
Ohio	113	165	165	8,600	6,765	6,270	
Indiana	121	180	170	4,756	4,140	3,570	
Illinois	87	103	100	2,458	1,133	900	
Iowa	98	110	100	4,062	1,430	1,100	
New Mexico	78	90	82	290	270	246	
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	120.5	162.6	160.2	33,326	26,453	23,553	
29 LATE STATES	155.4	230.3	220.3	304,473	344,202	299,176	
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:							
New Jersey	178	231	173	10,793	13,629	8,131	
Delaware	86	80	95	332	216	247	
Maryland	109	131	118	2,037	1,965	1,569	
Virginia	123	183	173	8,808	11,529	9,688	
Kentucky	91	82	91	3,750	2,542	2,639	
Missouri	107	136	129	3,792	3,128	2,580	
Kansas	93	123	94	2,084	1,476	1,034	
Arizona	202	330	295	914	1,749	1,268	
TOTAL 8	126.7	171.7	149.2	32,509	36,234	27,156	
37 LATE AND							
INTERMEDIATE	152.0	223.1	211.7	336,982	380,436	326,332	

as of
November 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47		1949	1938-47		1949
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
La.	18.7	19.5	22.0	5,063	5,791	6,798
Fla.	31.2	28.9	30.0	889	1,056	1,122
Total	19.9	20.5	22.9	5,952	6,847	7,920

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47		1949	1938-47		1949
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
Ohio	8.8	12.4	11.0	290	161	275
Mich.	8.5	8.8	8.5	788	458	748
Nebr.	12.4	11.8	14.5	801	496	536
Mont.	11.9	12.2	12.0	867	672	708
Idaho	15.2	15.4	16.5	1,026	1,233	1,040
Wyo.	11.8	11.5	13.0	467	310	364
Colo.	13.1	13.3	15.1	1,912	1,370	1,842
Utah	13.8	12.2	15.0	577	427	405
Calif. 1/	16.0	16.4	18.0	2,068	2,819	2,574
Other States	11.8	12.8	12.7	1,349	1,476	1,572
U.S.	12.7	13.6	14.1	10,145	9,422	10,064

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1948	Preliminary	Average	1948	Preliminary
	1938-47		1949	1938-47		1949
		Gallons			Thousand gallons	
S.C.	118	125	90	414	250	180
Ga.	147	180	175	3,984	3,600	3,325
Fla.	175	180	180	1,912	1,980	1,800
Ala.	112	140	120	2,514	2,240	1,680
Miss.	146	170	160	3,082	2,890	2,400
La.	262	200	225	8,279	2,600	2,250
Tex.	133	115	160	505	230	320
U.S.	171	170	166	20,756	13,790	11,955

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	November 1			
and	Average			
Division	1938-47	1947	1948	1949
Pounds				
Me.	13.9	14.6	14.0	15.9
N.H.	14.7	15.4	16.1	16.5
Vt.	13.6	14.0	14.7	16.5
Mass.	17.1	16.3	17.2	19.0
Conn.	17.2	16.4	18.0	20.3
N.Y.	16.5	18.1	18.7	21.2
N.J.	18.8	19.2	19.0	21.9
Pa.	16.0	17.1	17.2	19.4
N. Atl.	16.25	17.42	17.55	19.80
Ohio	14.7	16.2	16.2	17.5
Ind.	13.9	15.2	14.3	15.1
Ill.	14.2	15.0	15.4	16.6
Mich.	16.4	17.3	17.1	18.9
Wis.	14.2	14.8	14.9	15.2
E.N. Cent.	14.63	15.64	15.59	16.46
Minn.	12.5	13.1	14.0	14.2
Iowa	13.2	14.1	14.5	15.2
Mo.	10.2	12.0	11.5	11.6
N. Dak.	10.4	11.1	11.0	11.2
S. Dak.	9.9	9.7	10.5	10.9
Nebr.	11.8	12.0	13.0	13.1
Kans.	12.0	12.1	12.7	13.6
W.N. Cent.	11.66	12.40	12.77	13.17
Md.	14.8	15.4	17.3	18.1
Va.	12.1	14.7	14.2	14.6
W. Va.	11.6	12.3	13.1	13.5
N. C.	11.7	12.3	13.1	13.0
S. C.	10.3	10.2	10.9	11.8
Ga.	8.6	9.3	9.8	9.5
S. Atl.	11.53	12.58	12.83	13.37
Ky.	11.0	11.6	11.3	12.0
Tenn.	9.6	9.9	10.7	10.6
Ala.	8.4	8.3	9.2	9.2
Miss.	6.5	7.3	8.1	7.7
Ark.	7.8	8.6	8.6	8.2
Okla.	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.7
Tex.	7.8	7.5	7.5	8.7
S. Cent.	8.38	9.02	9.16	9.45
Mont.	13.7	14.0	15.0	14.1
Idaho	16.7	17.2	17.7	17.4
Wyo.	13.1	14.1	16.2	15.7
Colo.	13.3	13.4	14.1	14.6
Utah	16.3	17.4	17.5	18.6
Wash.	16.5	17.4	18.8	17.8
Oreg.	15.1	15.5	15.6	15.7
Calif.	17.8	17.4	18.0	18.0
Nest.	15.52	15.95	17.03	16.64
U.S.	12.71	13.54	13.84	14.54

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (U.S.T.)

NOVEMBER EGG PRODUCTION								
State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during October:		100 layers		During October : Jan. - Oct. incl.			
Division:	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,409	2,454	1,525	1,479	37	36	322	327
N.H.	1,877	2,130	1,488	1,556	28	33	284	284
Vt.	810	899	1,538	1,606	12	14	131	131
Mass.	4,114	4,751	1,516	1,556	62	74	643	664
R.I.	464	516	1,504	1,519	7	8	72	72
Conn.	2,860	3,070	1,658	1,553	47	48	405	422
N.Y.	12,339	13,248	1,246	1,352	154	179	1,880	1,887
N.J.	8,510	9,630	1,407	1,460	120	141	1,227	1,356
Pa.	17,971	18,702	1,116	1,215	201	227	2,599	2,571
N.Atl.	51,354	55,400	1,301	1,372	668	760	7,563	7,714
Ohio	14,990	15,237	1,153	1,203	173	183	2,210	2,156
Ind.	13,342	13,402	1,073	1,116	143	150	1,876	1,894
Ill.	16,856	17,144	1,054	1,085	178	186	2,338	2,366
Mich.	8,737	8,984	1,023	1,054	89	95	1,265	1,309
Wis.	14,816	14,322	1,048	1,088	155	156	2,112	2,063
E.N.Cent.	68,741	69,089	1,074	1,115	738	770	9,801	9,788
Minn.	20,449	19,606	1,048	1,042	214	204	3,345	3,260
Iowa	23,849	24,554	1,070	1,166	255	286	3,761	3,726
Mo.	15,708	17,312	986	980	155	170	2,401	2,429
N.Dak.	3,341	3,414	859	849	29	29	484	467
S.Dak.	6,396	6,236	967	918	62	57	1,007	929
Nebr.	10,764	10,060	930	1,066	100	107	1,592	1,492
Kans.	12,512	12,146	1,001	1,017	125	124	1,749	1,681
W.N.Cent.	93,019	93,328	1,011	1,047	940	977	14,332	13,984
Del.	804	862	1,085	1,100	9	9	114	120
Md.	3,106	3,194	1,023	1,066	32	34	436	439
Va.	7,348	7,627	1,004	1,116	74	85	991	1,023
W.Va.	2,992	3,222	949	986	28	32	414	439
N.C.	7,004	7,627	775	815	54	62	823	902
S.C.	2,858	2,966	636	663	18	20	291	310
Ga.	5,535	5,684	701	707	39	40	545	583
Fla.	1,900	1,827	694	809	13	15	216	223
S.Atl.	31,547	33,009	946	900	267	297	3,830	4,039
Ky.	8,059	8,090	973	1,029	73	63	1,042	1,074
Tenn.	7,742	7,744	794	825	61	64	900	930
Ala.	5,576	5,142	673	673	38	35	566	554
Miss.	5,037	5,166	577	580	29	30	459	494
Ark.	5,118	5,172	670	632	34	33	542	542
La.	3,013	3,019	645	694	19	21	284	300
Okla.	8,490	8,363	902	921	77	77	1,134	1,051
Tex.	20,538	20,655	849	863	175	179	2,491	2,426
S.Cent.	63,623	63,351	803	824	511	522	7,418	7,445
Mont.	1,505	1,504	949	980	14	15	200	194
Idaho	1,264	1,703	1,091	1,122	21	19	265	229
Wyo.	628	618	1,085	1,063	7	7	91	87
Colo.	2,621	2,780	961	1,004	25	28	366	362
N.Mex.	882	960	905	868	8	8	118	116
Ariz.	537	468	1,042	961	6	4	73	64
Utah	2,556	2,543	1,070	1,159	27	29	379	365
Nev.	250	252	1,038	1,054	3	3	39	36
Wash.	3,990	4,240	1,311	1,370	52	58	600	650
Oreg.	2,661	2,552	1,203	1,194	32	30	387	391
Calif.	14,018	16,286	1,271	1,361	178	222	2,235	2,422
West.	31,612	33,906	1,180	1,248	373	423	4,753	4,916
U.S.	329,896	348,083	1,029	1,072	3,497	3,749	47,704	47,886

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-CP 11/10/49 - 6200
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